Registered number: SC113202

# **Dunfermline BS Nominees Limited**

Unaudited Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020



# Directors and company information

# Directors

M Mathieson A Robb J Tibbles

# Company secretary NBS CoSec Limited

# Registered office

Caledonia House Carnegie Avenue Dunfermline KY11 8PJ

# Registered number SC113202

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their annual report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

As set out in the statement of accounting policies, the annual report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101).

The directors have opted to take advantage of the audit exemption available to the Company under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006, as a subsidiary of Nationwide Building Society.

#### Principal activities

Dunfermline BS Nominees Limited ('the Company') is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Building Society ('the Group').

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the management of property. The Company leases its asset, Caledonia House, to its parent undertaking. The duration of the lease, which was renewed on 28 August 2019, is 10 years at an annual rent of £210,000. Rent reviews are carried out at 5 yearly intervals. The Company has a 999 year ground lease in relation to Carnegie Campus upon which Caledonia House resides.

#### Results and dividends

The profit after tax was £908,590 (2019: £94,750). No dividends were proposed or paid during the year (2019: £nil). The retained earnings carried forward are £3,231,724 (2019: £2,323,134).

#### **Future developments**

It is the directors' intention for the Company to continue to generate rental income from the investment property for the foreseeable future.

# **Employees**

The Company has no employees (2019: nil). All staff, including the Company's directors, are employed by Nationwide Building Society.

#### **Environment**

The Company's environmental policy is set at a Group level. The Group remains committed to managing its environmental impacts and its ambition is to look for better, cleaner ways to run its operations.

Further details of the Group's activities can be found in the Strategic Report in its Annual Report and Accounts and on Nationwide Building Society's website at nationwide.co.uk

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

# Directors and directors' interests

The directors who held office during the period were:

M Mathieson (appointed 28 March 2020) T Prestedge (resigned 28 March 2020) A Robb J Tibbles

At no time during the year have the directors, or their families, had any beneficial interest in the shares of the Company. None of the directors had a material interest in any contract significant to the Company's business.

# Company secretary

NBS CoSec Limited

#### Domicile

The Company is a private company limited by shares. It is incorporated, registered, domiciled and operates in Scotland. The registered office is Caledonia House, Carnegie Avenue, Dunfermline KY11 8PJ.

#### Going concern

The Company is fully funded by its parent undertaking, Nationwide Building Society. Nationwide Building Society's Board of directors has confirmed that it will continue to fund the Company's activities for the foreseeable future. The foreseeable future is considered for this purpose to be a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Taking this into account, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future.

# Risk overview

The Company's principal exposure to risk is credit risk on the amounts due from the parent undertaking. This risk is considered to be low.

# Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (UK GAAP), including FRS 101.

# Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

## Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK GAAP standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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.

Approved by the Board of directors and signed on its behalf by

John Tibbles

Tibbles

Director

4 November 2020

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

# b) Taxation including deferred tax

Current tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

#### c) Investment property

The investment property, which comprises property held for rental, is stated at fair value. The property is revalued annually by an external qualified valuer, in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation Professional Standards (incorporating the International Valuation Standards). Changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is not charged on the investment property.

### d) Financial assets

Financial assets comprise of amounts due from the parent undertaking.

#### Recognition and derecognition

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or where the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

The fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition is the transaction price.

# Classification and measurement

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets is based on an assessment of the Company's business models for managing the assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. All of the Company's financial assets are held at amortised cost.

#### **DUNFERMLINE BS NOMINEES LIMITED** Registered number: SC113202 Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020 (unaudited) 2019 Notes 2020 £ £ **Assets** Non current assets Investment property 4 1,450,000 775,000 Deferred tax asset 3 923,780 941,290 **Current assets** 649,596 5 857,946 Amounts due from parent undertaking Total assets 3,231,726 2,365,886 Liabilities **Current liabilities** Current tax liability 42,750 **Total liabilities** 42,750 **Equity** Share capital 6 2 2 Retained earnings 3,231,724 2,323,134 Total equity 2,323,136 3,231,726

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

For the year ending 31 March 2020, the Company was entitled to an exemption from audit under Section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on

4 November 2020.

3,231,726

2,365,886

John Tibbles Director

Tibbles

Total equity and liabilities

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited)

	Share capital £	2020 Retained earnings £	Total £	Share capital	2019 Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 April		2,323,134	2,323,136	2	2,228,384	2,228,386
Total comprehensive income		908,590	908,590		94,750	94,750
At 31 March	2	3,231,724	3,231,726	2	2,323,134	2,323,136

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited)

## 1 Statement of accounting policies

## Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. As stated in the Directors' report, the directors consider that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparing these financial statements, except for changes arising from adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

- the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'; and
- 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 IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'.

Further information about judgements in applying accounting policies and critical accounting estimates is provided in note 2.

# Adoption of new and revised standards

No new or revised standards became effective in the year which were applicable to the Company.

# a) Rental income

Revenue derived from investment property is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis as services are provided. Rental income, together with any incentives, is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. Provision is made for any rents due but not considered collectable.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

# b) Taxation including deferred tax

Current tax payable on profits is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

# c) Investment property

The investment property, which comprises property held for rental, is stated at fair value. The property is revalued annually by an external qualified valuer, in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Valuation Professional Standards (incorporating the International Valuation Standards). Changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is not charged on the investment property.

#### d) Financial assets

Financial assets comprise of amounts due from the parent undertaking.

## Recognition and derecognition

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or where the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

The fair value of a financial asset on initial recognition is the transaction price.

# Classification and measurement

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets is based on an assessment of the Company's business models for managing the assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. All of the Company's financial assets are held at amortised cost.

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 1 Statement of accounting policies (continued)

## d) Financial assets (continued)

#### Amortised cost

Financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and where contractual terms comprise solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) are classified as amortised cost. This category of financial assets includes amounts due from the parent undertaking.

Financial assets within this category are recognised when the funds are advanced to borrowers. After initial recognition, the assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provisions for expected credit losses.

# e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses all financial instruments within scope of IFRS 9 expected credit loss (ECL) requirements and where appropriate recognises an impairment provision. Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are amounts due from the parent undertaking.

### f) Share capital

Ordinary shares, net of directly attributable issue costs, are classified as equity.

Dividends paid on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the directors.

# 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements involves management making judgements and estimates when applying those accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from those on which management's estimates are based. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. For the year ended 31 March 2020, this evaluation has considered the potential impacts of Covid-19.

#### 3 Taxation

Tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income	2020	2019
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	58,900	85,500
Total current tax	58,900	85,500
Deferred tax:	<del></del> .	
Current year	128,250	(55,250)
Effect of tax rate change	(110,740)	. <del>.</del>
Total deferred tax	17,510	(55,250)
Taxation	76,410	30,250

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 3 Taxation (continued)

The actual tax charge differs from to the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK as follows:

	2020 £	2019
		£
Profit before tax	985,000	125,000
Tax calculated at a rate of 19%	187,150	23,750
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(110,740)	-
Deferred tax provided at different tax rates	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,500
Taxation	76,410	30,250

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that are expected to apply in the period when the deferred tax asset is realised or deferred tax liability is settled based on rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The movements on the deferred tax account, including the deferred tax charge (2019: credit) in the statement of comprehensive income are as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 April	941,290	886,040
Statement of comprehensive income (charge)/credit:		
Investment property revaluation	(17,510)	55,250
At 31 March	923,780	941,290

The deferred tax asset is attributable to the following items:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Investment property revaluation	923,780	941,290

The deferred tax asset is anticipated to be recoverable in more than one year. The Company considers that there will be sufficient future trading profits to utilise the deferred tax asset.

# 4 Investment property

	2020 £	2019 £
Valuation:		
At 1 April	775,000	1,100,000
Increase/(decrease) in fair value	675,000	(325,000)
At 31 March	1,450,000	775,000

The investment property is leased by the Company's parent undertaking for 10 years at an annual rent of £210,000 (2019: £450,000) following an extension to the lease on 28 August 2019.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 5 Amounts due from parent undertaking

Amounts due from parent undertaking of £857,946 (2019: £649,596) are held on deposit with Nationwide Building Society and are repayable on demand.

# 6 Share capital

	2020 £	2019
		£
Authorised:		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
Issued and fully paid:		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

# 7 Leasing

The Company leases its principal asset, Caledonia House, to its parent undertaking. The duration of the lease, which was extended in 2019, is 10 years at an annual rent of £210,000 (2019: 25 years, £450,000).

	2020	2019
	£	£
Payments receivable under non-cancellable leases	1,942,500	167,700

At the balance sheet date, total future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due:		
Within one year	210,000	167,700
Between one and five years	840,000	-
After five years	892,500	_
Total	1,942,500	167,700

# 8 Capital management

Capital comprises the retained earnings and share capital. Capital is managed on a Group basis.

Further details about the Group's capital position can be found in the Solvency risk section of the Risk report in its Annual Report and Accounts.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (unaudited) (continued)

# 9 Parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Building Society, its immediate and ultimate parent and controlling party, which is a building society incorporated and registered in England and Wales.

The results of Dunfermline BS Nominees Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Nationwide Building Society, which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

Nationwide Building Society is registered at Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon, SN38 1NW. The Group Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from this address or at **nationwide.co.uk**