#### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

#### AND ACCOUNTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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## SHELL PROPERTY ASIA LIMITED DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Director submits the annual report and audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2009

The annual report and audited accounts of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The principal activity of the Company is to hold properties in Asia and, in particular, in Japan It holds its only property in Kashima, Japan, acquired in December 2000

The Company's loss for the financial year decreased from JPY 7,959,943 to JPY 3,049,672 The reduction in the loss is as a result of JPY 2,062,006 tax credit in 2009 (2008 JPY 2,002,143 tax charge)

#### Dividends

The Director recommends that no dividend be paid for the year ended 31 December 2009 (2008 Nil)

#### DIRECTOR

The Director of the Company, who served throughout the year and to the date of this report was

Shell Corporate Director Limited

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the Director to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the director have elected to prepare the Company accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the accounts unless he or she is 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 those accounts, the Director is 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 accounts, and
- Prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business

**DIRECTOR'S REPORT (continued)** 

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES (continued)

The Director is 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 accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. He or she is 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.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The Director in office at the date of approval of the Director's report confirms that so far as he or she is aware, there is no relevant audit information (meaning information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) that has not been disclosed to the Company's auditors. The Director believes that he or she has taken all steps that ought to have been taken to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Company has passed an Elective Resolution pursuant to section 386 of the Companies Act 1985 to dispense with the annual reappointment of auditors. As this Elective Resolution was in force before 1 October 2007 and has not been revoked or ceased to have effect, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will continue in office as auditors of the Company pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 as amended by the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No 3 Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007 SI2007/2194

For the year ended 31 December 2009 the Company was entitled to small company exemption under Section 382 of the Companies Act 2006

By order of the Board

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Authorised signatory for Shell Corporate Secretary Limited

Company Secretary

7 May

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SHELL PROPERTY ASIA LIMITED

We have audited the accounts of Shell Property Asia Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

#### Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1,2 the director is responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view Our responsibility is to audit the accounts in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's member as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing

#### Scope of the audit of the accounts

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the accounts sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the accounts are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director, and the overall presentation of the accounts

#### **Opinion on accounts**

In our opinion the accounts

- Give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- Have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

#### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Director's report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- Adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- The accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- Certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- We have not received all of the information and explanations we require for our audit

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Lorraine Quinn (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Glasgow

11 May

2010

# SHELL PROPERTY ASIA LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

#### For the year ended 31 December 2009

Continuing operations	Note	2009 JPY	2008 JPY
Administrative expenses	_	(5,957,800)	(5,957,800)
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INTEREST	_	(5,957,800)	(5,957,800)
Other interest receivable and similar income	2	846,122	-
LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		(5,111,678)	(5,957,800)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	4	2,062,006	(2,002,143)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	_	(3,049,672)	(7,959,943)

The reported loss on ordinary activities and the loss for the year are presented on a historical cost basis

There were no recognised gains and losses other than the loss for the current year and the prior year and accordingly a statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been presented

# SHELL PROPERTY ASIA LIMITED REGISTERED IN ENGLAND AND WALES: 4099896 BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2009

	Note	2009 JPY	2008 JPY
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	5	812,296,020	812,296,020
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	6	219,846,252	219,076,918
	-	219,846,252	219,076,918
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	7	(5.057.800)	(2.128.704)
WITHIN ONE YEAR	, ,	(5,957,800)	(2,138,794)
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_	213,888,452	216,938,124
NET ASSETS		1,026,184,472	1,029,234,144
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	8	1,431,589,653	1,431,589,653
Profit and loss account	9	(405,405,181)	(402,355,509)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS	9	1,026,184,472	1,029,234,144

The accounts on pages 4 to 10 were approved by the Director on 7th May 2010 and were signed on its behalf by

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S Constant-Glemas Authorised signatory for Shell Corporate Director Limited Director

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31 December 2009

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### a) Accounting convention and compliance with Accounting Standards

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, applicable Accounting Standards in the UK, and the accounting policies as described below. The accounting policies have been consistently applied. There have been no changes in accounting policies in 2009.

#### b) Group accounts

The immediate parent company is The Shell Petroleum Company Ltd (SPCO)

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Royal Dutch Shell plc, which is incorporated in the UK

Royal Dutch Shell plc is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these accounts at 31 December 2009 The consolidated accounts of Royal Dutch Shell plc are available from

Royal Dutch Shell plc c/o Bankside Tel +44 (0)1635 232700 email bbs@shellbankside co uk

#### c) Tax

The Company records a tax charge or credit in the profit and loss account calculated at the tax rate prevailing in the year for tax payable to HM Revenue and Customs, or for group relief to surrender to or to be received from other Group undertakings, and for which payment may be requested

#### d) Foreign currency translation

Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese Yen ("JPY") at the rate ruling on their transaction date

Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies have been expressed in Japanese Yen at the rates of exchange ruling at year end. Differences on translation are included in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. No subsequent translations are made once this has occurred

As at 31 December 2009 the rate of exchange to Great British Pounds ("GBP") was JPY 148 95 GBP 1 (2008 JPY 130 60 GBP 1)

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2009

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### e) Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. A review for the potential impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a fixed asset may not be recoverable. Such impairment reviews are performed in accordance with FRS 11. Impairments thus arising are recorded in the profit and loss account.

If after an impairment loss has been recognised, the recoverable amount of a fixed asset increases because of a change in economic conditions or in the expected use of the asset, the resulting reversal of the impairment loss is recognised in the current year to the extent that it increases the carrying amount of the fixed asset up to the amount it would have been had the original impairment not occurred

Depreciation and impairment are not normally charged on freehold land. In case of these assets, an impairment review would only be undertaken if, and only if, there was a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable

#### f) Cash flow statement

In accordance with the exemption allowed by paragraph 5(a) of FRS 1, a cash flow statement for the Company has not been provided

#### g) Related party disclosures

In accordance with the exemption allowed by paragraph 3(c) of FRS 8, no disclosure is made of transactions with other member companies of the Shell Group or investees of the Group qualifying as related parties

#### 2 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2009 JPY	2008 JPY
Profit on currency translation	846,122	

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2009

#### 3 Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

Audit fees of GBP 7,902 (2008 GBP 7,853) were paid by a fellow subsidiary undertaking on behalf of the Company, in respect of audit work performed in the UK

No fees were paid to the auditor in respect of any other work (2008 nil)

The Director did not receive any emoluments (2008 nil) in respect of services to the Company

The Company had no employees during 2009 (2008 none)

#### 4 Tax on loss on ordinary activities

The credit for the year of JPY 2,062,006 (2008 Charge of JPY 2,002,143) is made up as follows

	2009 JPY	2008 JPY
UK corporation tax at the standard rate of 28% (2008 28 5%)	(1,269,730)	69,956
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(792,276)	1,932,187
Total current tax (credit)/charge	(2,062,006)	2,002,143

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of UK corporation tax (2008 28 5%) The differences are explained below

2009 JPY	2008 JPY
5,111,678	5,957,800
(1,431,270)	(1,697,974)
161,540	1,767,930
(792,276)	1,932,187
(2,062,006)	2,002,143
	JPY 5,111,678 (1,431,270) 161,540 (792,276)

The corporation tax rate for non-upstream companies was 28% for current tax in the year to 31 December 2009

#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2009

#### 5. Tangible assets

			Freehold land JPY
	Cost		
	Balance at 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009		1,161,802,400
	Amounts Provided		
	Balance at 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009		(349,506,380)
	Net book amount		
	At 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009		812,296,020
6	Debtors		
		2009	2008
		Within 1 Year	Within 1 Year
		JPY	JPY
	Amount owed by Parent undertaking	218,646,478	219,076,918
	Tax Receivable	1,199,774 219,846,252	219,076,918
		219,840,232	219,070,918
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2009	2008
		Within	Within
		1 Year	1 Year
		JPY	JPY
	Amount owed to Fellow subsidiary undertaking	5,957,800	-
	UK corporation tax payable	-	2,138,794
		5,957,800	2,138,794
8	Called up share capital		
		2000	2000
		2009 JPY	2008 JPY
	Authorised		
	8,000,000 (2008 8,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 (JPY 178 949) each	1,431,589,653	1,431,589,653
	Allotted and fully paid		<del></del>
	8,000,000 (2008 8,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 (JPY 178 949) each	1,431,589,653	1,431,589,653
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#### NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2009

#### 9 Reconciliation of movements in reserves and shareholder's funds

	Shareholders' Funds JPY
At 1 January 2008	1,037,194,087
Loss for the year	(7,959,943)
At 1 January 2009	1,029,234,144
Loss for the year	(3,049,672)
At 31 December 2009	1,026,184,472