

Company number: 00656914

**Central London Commercial Estates Limited**  
**Directors' report and financial statements**  
**31 December 2019**



# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

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## Directors

N Q George  
S P Silver  
D G Silverman  
P M Williams  
D M A Wisniewski

## Secretary and registered office

D A Lawler  
25 Savile Row  
London  
W1S 2ER

## Company number

00656914

## Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
7 More London Riverside  
London  
SE1 2RT

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Directors' report

### Principal activities and future developments

Central London Commercial Estates Limited (the 'Company') is a property investment company and is a subsidiary of Derwent London plc (the 'Group'). It invests primarily in central London office space. The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is 25 Savile Row, London, W1S 2ER. The Directors foresee no material change in the nature of the Company's activities.

### Financial review and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 5. In 2019, the Company paid a dividend of £nil on Ordinary Shares (2018: £55,000,000).

The Directors do not recommend payment of a final 2019 dividend (2018: £nil).

### Going concern

The Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities on the Company's balance sheet, as the Company's ultimate parent company, Derwent London plc, has provided the Company with an undertaking that it will provide such financial support as the Company requires for its continued operations for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

There is a risk that the impact of COVID-19 on its business, stakeholders and on the economy in general could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The extent of the impact will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. However, with the financial support of the Company's ultimate parent company, Derwent London plc, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis despite this significant global disruption. The ultimate parent company is well placed to navigate through this uncertainty and is focused on maintaining a strong liquidity position.

### Political contributions

There were no political contributions in the year (2018: £nil).

### Directors

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

J D Burns (Resigned on 17 May 2019)

N Q George

S P Silver

D G Silverman

P M Williams

D M A Wisniewski

None of the above Directors has an interest in the ordinary share capital of the Company. The interests of the Directors in the share capital of Derwent London plc, the Company's parent company, are disclosed in the financial statements of that company.

### Disclosure of information to the Auditors

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

### Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed a willingness to continue in office. Under the Companies Act 2006 section 487 (2) they will be automatically re-appointed as Auditors 28 days after these financial statements are sent to the members, unless the members exercise their rights under the Companies Act 2006 to prevent their re-appointment.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Directors' report - continued

### Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the accounts and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

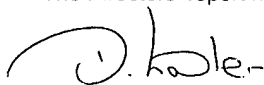
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Directors 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.

### Small companies' exemption

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

The Directors' report has been approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



D A Lawler  
Secretary  
25 Savile Row  
London  
W1S 2ER

26 June 2020

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of Central London Commercial Estates Limited***

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

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### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Central London Commercial Estates Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019; the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2019; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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### **Reporting on other information**

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

### *Directors' report*

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

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### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

#### *Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members 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.

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### **Other required reporting**

#### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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#### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Diane Walmsley (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
26 June 2020

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Gross property and other income	3	3,659,358	1,329,154
Net property and other income	3	3,018,996	1,182,991
Administrative expenses		(172,700)	-
Revaluation surplus		3,522,377	2,157,612
Operating profit	4	6,368,673	3,340,603
Interest receivable and similar income	5	805,447	411,291
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(2,428,455)	-
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		4,745,665	3,751,894

All amounts relate to continuing activities

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

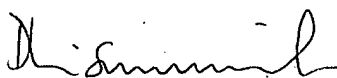
# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

Company no. 00656914

## Balance sheet as at 31 December

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	9	97,156,671	93,530,110
		<u>97,156,671</u>	<u>93,530,110</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	21,013,589	17,524,483
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	-	73,329
		<u>21,013,589</u>	<u>17,597,812</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(59,996,663)	(57,699,990)
		<u>(38,983,074)</u>	<u>(40,102,178)</u>
Net current liabilities			
		<u>58,173,597</u>	<u>53,427,932</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	100	100
Retained earnings		58,173,497	53,427,832
		<u>58,173,597</u>	<u>53,427,932</u>
Total equity			
		<u>58,173,597</u>	<u>53,427,932</u>

The financial statements on pages 5 to 16 were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



D M A Wisniewski

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.



# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December

	Note	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2019		100	53,427,832	53,427,932
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	4,745,665	4,745,665
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>58,173,497</b>	<b>58,173,597</b>
At 1 January 2018		100	104,675,938	104,676,038
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		-	3,751,894	3,751,894
Dividends paid	8	-	(55,000,000)	(55,000,000)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>53,427,832</b>	<b>53,427,932</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Basis of preparation

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 of Central London Commercial Estates Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and owner-occupied property and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS 101.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purpose of FRS 101. Note 15 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent company and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

FRS 101 sets out amendments to EU-adopted IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Act and related Regulations. The disclosure exemptions adopted by the Company in accordance with FRS 101 are as follows:

- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

### Going concern

The Company's ultimate parent company, Derwent London plc, has provided the Company with an undertaking that it will provide such financial support as the Company requires for its continued operations for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Based on this understanding, the Directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis notwithstanding the net current liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result from the basis of preparation being inappropriate.

As at the date of signing the financial statements, the ultimate parent company is well placed to navigate through the uncertainty caused by COVID-19 and is focused on maintaining a strong liquidity position. This has not, therefore, changed the Directors belief that it remains appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

### Changes in accounting policies

#### New standards adopted during the year

The following standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the EU were effective for the first time for the Company's 31 December 2019 year end and had no material impact on the financial statements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments;  
IFRS 9 (amended) – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation and modifications of financial liabilities;  
IAS 28 (amended) – Long-term interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;  
IAS 19 (amended) – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement; and  
Annual Improvements to IFRSs (2015 – 2017 cycle).

#### IFRS 16 Leases (effective 1 January 2019)

IFRS 16, which replaces IAS 17 and SIC-15, removes the distinction between operating and finance leases for lessees and results in almost all leases being recognised on balance sheet. The Company adopted IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019, using the modified retrospective approach under which comparatives are not restated and there has been no financial impact on adoption.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements - continued

### 1. Basis of preparation - continued

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- Applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Company has elected not to reassess whether contracts entered into before the transition date were leases, or contained leases, at the date of initial application and instead have relied on their initial assessment made when applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 'Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease'.

#### Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations were in issue at the date of approval of these financial statements but were not yet effective for the current accounting year and have not been adopted early. Based on the Company's current circumstances the Directors do not anticipate that their adoption in future periods will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

References to Conceptual Framework in IFRSs (amended);

IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts; and

IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amended) – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.

### Significant judgements, key assumptions and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 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. The Company's significant accounting policies are stated in note 2. Not all of these accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgements or estimates. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty: Property portfolio valuation

The Company uses the valuation carried out by its independent valuers as the fair value of its property portfolio. The valuation is based upon assumptions including future rental income, property yields, anticipated maintenance costs, future development costs and the appropriate discount rate. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

### Financial risks

The Group faces financial risks, in particular, that it becomes unable to meet its financial obligations or finance the business appropriately.

The Group has a number of debt facilities which are subject to financial covenants. The Company has identified a fall in rental income as its key financial risk, as a fall in rental income will lead to lower interest cover under these financial covenants. It would also normally have an adverse impact upon the property valuation.

The Group controls and mitigates this risk by regularly monitoring and forecasting rental income levels and the impact of any rent concessions or tenant defaults. In addition, rent reviews and lease variations are subject to credit committee approval in order to monitor the effect of any changes.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 2. Accounting policies

#### Gross property income

Gross property income arises from two main sources:

- (i) Rental income – This arises from operating leases granted to tenants. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. A finance lease is one whereby substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are passed to the lessee.

Rental income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases. This includes the effect of lease incentives given to tenants, which are normally in the form of rent free or half rent periods or capital contributions in lieu of rent free periods, and the effect of contracted rent uplifts and payments received from tenants on the grant of leases.

For income from property leased out under a finance lease, a lease receivable asset is recognised in the balance sheet at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, as defined in IFRS 16 Leases. Minimum lease payments receivable, again defined in IFRS 16, are apportioned between finance income and the reduction of the outstanding lease receivable so as to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the remaining net investment in the lease. Contingent rents, being the difference between the rent currently receivable and the minimum lease payments when the net investment in the lease was originally calculated, are recognised in property income in the years in which they are receivable.

- (ii) Surrender premiums – Payments received from tenants to surrender their lease obligations are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Expenses

- (i) Lease payments – The leasehold interest in investment properties is classified as if it were held under a finance lease, which is recognised at its fair value on the balance sheet, within the investment property carrying value. Upon initial recognition, a corresponding liability is included as a finance lease liability. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining finance lease liability. Contingent rents payable, being the difference between the rent currently payable and the minimum lease payments when the lease liability was originally calculated, are charged as expenses within property expenditure in the years in which they are payable.
- (ii) Dilapidations – Dilapidations monies received from tenants in respect of their lease obligations are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless they relate to future capital expenditure. In the latter case, where the costs are considered to be recoverable they are capitalised as part of the carrying value of the property.
- (iii) Reverse surrender premiums – Payments made to tenants to surrender their lease obligations are charged directly to the statement of comprehensive income unless the payment is to enable the probable redevelopment of a property. In the latter case, where the costs are considered to be recoverable, they are capitalised as part of the carrying value of the property.
- (iv) Other property expenditure – Vacant property costs and other property costs are expensed in the year to which they relate, with the exception of the initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging leases which are, in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases, added to the carrying value of the relevant property and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

#### Investment property

- (i) Valuation – Investment properties are those that are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, including those that are undergoing redevelopment. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition, they are carried in the Company balance sheet at fair value adjusted for the carrying value of leasehold interests and lease incentive and letting cost receivables. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The valuation is undertaken by independent valuers who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the locations and categories of properties being valued.

Surpluses or deficits resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property are reported in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

- (ii) Capital expenditure – Capital expenditure, being costs directly attributable to the redevelopment or refurbishment of an investment property, up to the point of it being completed for its intended use, are capitalised in the carrying value of that property. In addition, in accordance with IAS 23 Borrowing Costs, finance costs that are directly attributable to such expenditure are capitalised using the Group average cost of borrowings during each quarter.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 2. Accounting policies – continued

#### Investment property – continued

- (iii) Disposal – Properties are treated as disposed when the Company transfers control and the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer. Generally this would occur on completion of contract. On disposal, any gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value at the last year end plus subsequent capitalised expenditure during the year. Where the net disposal proceeds have yet to be finalised at the balance sheet date, the proceeds recognised reflect the Directors' best estimate of the amounts expected to be received. Any contingent consideration is recognised at fair value at the balance sheet date. The fair value is calculated using future discounted cash flows based on expected outcomes with estimated probabilities taking account of the risk and uncertainty of each input.
- (iv) Development – When the Company begins to redevelop an existing investment property for continued use as an investment property or acquires a property with the subsequent intention of developing as an investment property, the property is classified as an investment property and is accounted for as such. When the Company begins to redevelop an existing investment property with a view to sale, the property is transferred to trading properties and held as a current asset. The property is remeasured to fair value as at the date of transfer with any gain or loss being taken to the statement of comprehensive income. The remeasured amount becomes the deemed cost at which the property is then carried in trading properties.

#### Financial assets

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents – Cash comprises cash in hand and on-demand deposits less overdrafts. Cash equivalents comprise short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- (ii) Trade receivables – Trade receivables are recognised and carried at the original transaction value. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.
- (iii) Intercompany receivables – Intercompany receivables are recognised and carried at the original transaction value. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

#### Financial liabilities

- (i) Trade payables – Trade payables are recognised and carried at the original transaction value.

#### Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

#### Dividends

Dividends payable on the ordinary share capital are recognised in the year in which they are declared.

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 3. Property and other income

	2019 £	2018 £
Gross rental income	3,174,216	1,225,443
Gross property income	3,174,216	1,225,443
Service charge income	485,142	103,711
Gross property and other income	3,659,358	1,329,154
Property outgoings	(640,545)	(146,163)
Dilapidations received	183	-
Net property and other income	3,018,996	1,182,991

### 4. Operating profit

Audit fees of £1,500 (2018: £1,500) have been incurred by Derwent London plc on behalf of the Company.

The Company has no employees (2018: nil). Group employees are held in and remunerated by other Group companies.

The Company's Directors were not remunerated for their services to the Company, but instead received emoluments for their services to the other Group companies. The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as Directors of the Company and their services as Directors of other Group companies.

### 5. Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £	2018 £
Receivable from Group undertakings	805,447	411,161
Other	-	130
	805,447	411,291

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts payable to Group undertakings	2,428,455	-

### 7. Tax on profit

There is no current taxation (2018: £nil) or deferred taxation (2018: £nil) charge for the year.

#### Factors affecting the tax for the year

The effective tax rate for the year is lower (2018: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below.

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit before taxation	4,745,665	3,751,894
Current tax at 19% (2018: 19%)	901,676	712,860
Effects of:		
Differences between expenses and deductions for tax purposes	(14,465)	(18,235)
REIT exempt income	(526,901)	(194,392)
Group relief surrendered not paid	370,407	-
Group relief claimed not paid	-	(334,124)
Transfer pricing adjustment	569	(12,167)
Revaluation surplus attributable to REIT properties	(669,252)	(409,946)
Difference in interest rate on intercompany loans for tax purposes	(62,034)	256,004
Tax on profit	-	-

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2015 (on 26 October 2015) and include reducing the main rate to 19%. The reduction to 17% from 1 April 2020 enacted as part of the Finance Bill 2016 has been cancelled as announced in the Budget on 11 March 2020, maintaining the rate of corporation tax at 19%.

### 8. Dividend

	2019 £	2018 £
Dividend paid - £nil per share (2018: £550,000.00 per share)	-	55,000,000

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 9. Investment properties

	Freehold £	Long leasehold £	Total £
<b>Valuation</b>			
Fair value at 1 January 2019	39,930,000	53,750,000	93,680,000
Capital expenditure	75,070	29,114	104,184
Revaluation	4,824,930	(1,379,114)	3,445,816
Fair value at 31 December 2019	44,830,000	52,400,000	97,230,000
Lease incentives and costs included in prepayments	-	(73,329)	(73,329)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>44,830,000</b>	<b>52,326,671</b>	<b>97,156,671</b>
<b>Valuation</b>			
Fair value at 1 January 2018	29,000,000	10,700,000	39,700,000
Acquisitions	7,530,134	44,260,122	51,790,256
Capital expenditure	108,692	-	108,692
Revaluation	3,291,174	(1,210,122)	2,081,052
Fair value at 31 December 2018	39,930,000	53,750,000	93,680,000
Lease incentives and costs included in prepayments	-	(149,890)	(149,890)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>39,930,000</b>	<b>53,600,110</b>	<b>93,530,110</b>
<b>Historical cost of revalued assets</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>			<b>61,173,700</b>
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>			<b>61,069,516</b>

The property portfolio is subject to semi-annual external valuations and was revalued at 31 December 2019 by external valuers on the basis of fair value in accordance with The RICS Valuation – Professional Standards, which takes account of the properties' highest and best use. When considering the highest and best use of a property, the external valuers will consider its existing and potential uses which are physically, legally and financially viable. Where the highest and best use differs from the existing use, the external valuers will consider the costs and the likelihood of achieving and implementing this change in arriving at the property valuation.

Properties with a value of £97,230,000 (2018: £93,680,000) are secured against borrowings of a fellow group undertaking.



# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 10. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due from Group undertakings	20,166,760	17,014,787
Trade debtors	254,519	368,013
Other debtors	259,800	-
Prepayments and accrued income	332,510	141,683
	<b>21,013,589</b>	<b>17,524,483</b>
	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	-	73,329

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged at the Group's weighted average cost of borrowings.

### 11. Creditors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	58,665,036	56,236,581
Taxation and social security	10,713	11,265
Trade creditors	-	4,159
Other creditors	272,952	584,098
Accruals and deferred income	1,047,962	863,887
	<b>59,996,663</b>	<b>57,699,990</b>

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged at the Group's weighted average cost of borrowings.

### 12. Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100 (2018: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

# Central London Commercial Estates Limited

## Notes to the financial statements – continued

### 13. Leases

	2019 £	2018 £
Operating lease receipts:		
Minimum lease receipts under non-cancellable operating leases to be received:		
not later than one year	2,632,372	3,150,101
later than one year and not later than five years	2,953,273	4,509,557
later than five years	536,954	641,375
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,122,599	8,301,033
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 14. Post balance sheet event

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has not been reflected in the carrying value of the assets in the financial statements because the Directors consider it to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

### 15. Parent company

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Derwent Valley Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent company is Derwent London plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales, whose registered office is at 25 Savile Row, London, W1S 2ER. Copies of the consolidated Group financial statements can be obtained from this address.