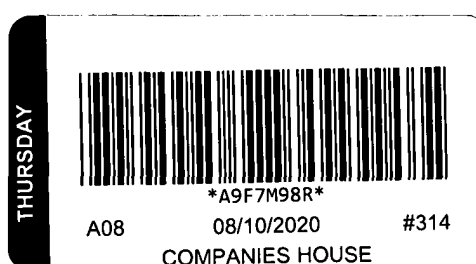


CABOT PLACE LIMITED

Registered number: 02548110

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



CABOT PLACE LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1 - 4
Directors' Report	5
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	6
Independent Auditor's Report	7 - 9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Statement of Financial Position	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 21

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

This Strategic Report has been prepared for the company and not for the group of which it is a member and therefore focuses only on matters which are significant to the company.

BUSINESS MODEL

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Canary Wharf Group plc and its ultimate parent undertaking is Stork HoldCo LP.

The company holds a 40 year pass through interest in the Cabot Place Mall, Canary Wharf.

The company leases the Cabot Place Mall from its immediate parent company and is responsible for the letting of these areas to the occupational tenants.

BUSINESS REVIEW

As shown in the company's profit and loss account, the company's profit after tax for the year was £7,496 (2018 - £230,632).

The balance sheet shows the company's financial position at the year end and indicates that net assets were £2,729,748 (2018 - £2,722,252).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Since 31 December 2019 the UK economy has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 virus which has caused widespread disruption and economic uncertainty. This is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and accordingly the valuation of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date have not been adjusted for the subsequent uncertainty caused by these events.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the going concern basis of accounting, including a material uncertainty relating to going concern, are in Note 2.2 to the financial statements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks and uncertainties facing the business are monitored through continuous assessment, regular formal quarterly reviews and discussion at the Canary Wharf Group Investment Holdings plc audit committee and board. Such discussion focuses on the risks identified as part of the system of internal control which highlights key risks faced by the company and allocates specific day to day monitoring and control responsibilities to management. As a member of the group, the current key risks of the company include the cyclical nature of the property market, concentration risk and financing risk.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Cyclical nature of the property market

The valuation of the Company and Group's assets are subject to many external economic and market factors. Following, uncertainty in the Eurozone experienced in recent years the implications of UK withdrawal from the EU, a General Election, the dramatic impact of Covid-19 across all sectors of the UK and Global economies and the consequent renewed turmoil in the financial markets following, the London real estate market has had to cope with fluctuations in demand.

Although the impact of Covid-19 has been felt acutely across the whole Real Estate sector, the impact has been most pronounced on the Retail and Hospitality sectors where the national lockdown and continued social distancing requirements have dramatically reduced footfall and turnover. Demand in both the residential and office leasing markets has also been significantly affected by the virus. Although restrictions are currently being eased there is no certainty of a return to the pre-Covid-19 conditions and continuing uncertainty has led to continuing suppression of demand.

The real estate market has been assisted by the continuing depreciation of sterling and the continuing, if diminished, presence of overseas investors attracted by the relative transparency of the real estate market in London which is still viewed as both relatively stable and secure.

Delays are also being experienced in the delivery of new projects as a result of Covid-19 related problems in supply chains and the attendance of workers on site.

Financing risk

The broader economic cycle inevitably leads to movements in inflation, interest rates and bond yields. The company finances its operations largely through surplus cash and intercompany finance.

Concentration risk

The majority of the Group's real estate assets are currently located on or adjacent to the Estate. Although a majority of tenants are linked to the financial services industry, this proportion has now fallen to around only 50.0% of tenants. Wherever possible steps are still taken to mitigate or avoid material consequences arising from this concentration.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

SECTION 172(1) STATEMENT COMPANIES ACT 2006

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires that a director of a company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:

- (a) the likely consequences of any decision in the long term

The Board meets to discuss and make decisions on matters of strategic importance to the business, to promote the long term success of the Company and to consider the likely long term impact of any such decisions.

- (b) the interest of the Company's employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive remuneration from the Company during the year.

- (c) the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

The Company holds a lease interest and therefore in its normal course of business has no engagement with suppliers or customers.

- (d) the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment

The Company is committed to having a strong and positive impact and enhancing the lives of those in the communities in which we work.

- (e) the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Company expects the highest standards of conduct from business partners and suppliers with which it engages and complies with all relevant legislation and ethical policies established by Group companies.

- (f) the need to act fairly between the members of the Company

The Company's Articles of Association may be amended by special resolution of the Company's shareholder. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the Canary Wharf group of companies and is a single member company under section 123 (1) of the Companies Act 2006.

Throughout 2020 the Board will continue to review how the Company can improve engagement with its stakeholders.

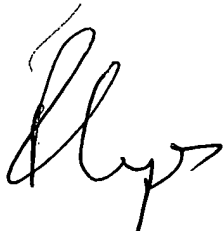
CABOT PLACE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Canary Wharf Group (comprising Canary Wharf Group plc and its subsidiaries) manages its operations on a unified basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that key performance indicators specific to the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of its business. The performance of the Canary Wharf Group, which includes the company, is discussed in the Annual Report of Canary Wharf Group plc, which does not form part of this report.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2020 and signed on its behalf.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R J J Lyons', is positioned above the printed name and title.

R J J Lyons
Director

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £7,496 (2018 - £230,632).

Dividends of £NIL (2018 - £NIL) have been paid during the year.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

A P Anderson II (resigned 31 December 2019)
Sir George Iacobescu CBE
S Z Khan (appointed 31 December 2019)
R J J Lyons

The company provides an indemnity to all directors (to the extent permitted by law) in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. The company also has in place liability insurance covering the directors and officers of the company. Both the indemnity and insurance were in force during the year ended 31 December 2019 and at the time of the approval of this Directors' Report. Neither the indemnity nor the insurance provide cover in the event that the director is proven to have acted dishonestly or fraudulently.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Details of the company's future developments are set out in the Strategic Report.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial risk management objectives and policies together with the principal risks and uncertainties of the company are contained within the Strategic Report.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 21 September 2020 and signed on its behalf.



C E Hillsdon
Secretary

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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;
- 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 to 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.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CABOT PLACE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

In our opinion the financial statements of Cabot Place Limited (the 'Company'):

- 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 including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 17.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

MATERIAL UNCERTAINTY RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The company is funded by a retail loan facility with Canary Wharf Retail Funding Limited which is subject to a minimum Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) covenant of 175%. The loan also contains a maximum Loan to Value (LTV) covenant of 70%, above which a pay down of the loan is triggered, and an LTV covenant of 65%, above which there is a cash trap such that surplus rents are used to amortise the loan. On the basis of the last valuation addressed to the lenders in November 2019 the LTV ratio was 64.5%.

As explained in Note 2.2, the lenders have waived covenant testing under the loan for two interest payment dates meaning that the first date on which the LTV covenant can be tested is November 2020. Given the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on valuations, it is likely that Canary Wharf Retail Funding Limited may need to request a waiver of covenant testing beyond November 2020 but there can be no assurance that such waiver will be agreed and in those circumstances a partial repayment of the loan would be required. This could take the form of a call under the parent company guarantee provided by Canary Wharf Group plc in relation to £100m of the loan and/or the trapping of surplus rents. Nevertheless, the prospect of future falls in the valuation of retail property assets may mean that these remedies will may in themselves be insufficient to cure a breach of the 70% LTV covenant resulting in the company having insufficient funds to cover such repayment as it falls due.

As stated in Note 2.2, the events or conditions described above indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CABOT PLACE LIMITED

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CABOT PLACE LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

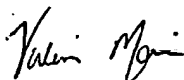
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Valerie Main (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
21 September 2020

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover		14,828,656	15,365,930
Cost of sales		(13,532,044)	(13,942,643)
GROSS PROFIT		1,296,612	1,423,287
Administrative expenses		(1,151,309)	(1,272,209)
Movements in fair value of investment properties	9	(145,513)	(76,819)
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		(210)	74,259
Interest receivable and similar income	6	8,475	6,511
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(769)	(1,002)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		7,496	79,768
Tax on profit	8	-	150,864
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		7,496	230,632
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		7,496	230,632

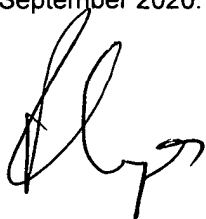
The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02548110

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investment property	9	1,775,249	1,920,762
		<u>1,775,249</u>	<u>1,920,762</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	2,475,078	2,550,206
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	2,768,409	2,291,067
Cash at bank and in hand		4,623,266	4,580,866
		<u>9,866,753</u>	<u>9,422,139</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(6,461,927)	(6,095,945)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>3,404,826</u>	<u>3,326,194</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>5,180,075</u>	<u>5,246,956</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(2,450,327)	(2,524,704)
NET ASSETS		<u><u>2,729,748</u></u>	<u><u>2,722,252</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	2	2
Retained earnings	14	2,729,746	2,722,250
		<u><u>2,729,748</u></u>	<u><u>2,722,252</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21 September 2020.



R J J Lyons
 Director

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	2	2,722,250	2,722,252
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	7,496	7,496
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	7,496	7,496
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	2	2,729,746	2,729,748

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	2	2,491,618	2,491,620
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	230,632	230,632
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	230,632	230,632
AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	2	2,722,250	2,722,252

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cabot Place Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the UK under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales at One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5AB.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland").

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year and are summarised below:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is described in Note 16.

As indicated in Note 15, the company has given fixed and floating charges over substantially all its assets to secure the commitments of certain other group undertakings. In particular, the company has granted security in connection with the £700.0m retail loan facility with Canary Wharf Retail Funding Limited.

The current environment for the retail and hospitality sectors is challenging which is impacting on the company's rental income. Nevertheless, taking all of the group's retail properties charged as security for the retail loan, the group has collected sufficient rent to service the interest obligations under the loan for Q2 and Q3 2020. The board expects that this will continue to be the case in Q4 2020 and the early part of 2021 before there is a recovery in trading later in the year.

The retail loan facility is subject to a minimum Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) covenant of 175%. The loan also contains a maximum Loan to Value (LTV) covenant of 70%, above which a pay down of the loan is triggered, and an LTV covenant of 65%, above which there is a cash trap such that surplus rents are used to amortise the loan. On the basis of the last valuation addressed to the lenders in November 2019 the LTV ratio was 64.5%.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The lenders have waived covenant testing under the loan for two interest payment dates meaning that the first date on which the LTV covenant can be tested is November 2020. Given the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on valuations, it is likely that Canary Wharf Retail Funding Limited may need to request a waiver of covenant testing beyond November 2020 but there can be no assurance that such waiver will be agreed and in those circumstances a partial repayment of the loan would be required. This could take the form of a call under the parent company guarantee provided by Canary Wharf Group plc in relation to £100m of the loan and/or the trapping of surplus rents. Nevertheless, the prospect of future falls in the valuation of retail property assets may mean that these remedies will in themselves be insufficient to cure a breach of the 70% LTV covenant resulting in Canary Wharf Retail Funding Limited having insufficient funds to cover such repayment as it falls due. In those circumstances, the lenders may exercise their security over the shares and assets in the company.

The directors have concluded that these circumstances represent a material uncertainty which casts significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

However, allowing for the parent company guarantee in relation to £100.0m of the retail loan and the expectation of reaching agreement with the lenders on the continuation of the loan covenant waiver, the directors have formed a judgement that at the time of approving the financial statements there is a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements for the year end 31 December 2019.

2.3 Cash flow statement

The company has taken the exemption from preparing the cash flow statement under Section 1.12(b) as it is a member of a group where the parent of the group prepares publicly available consolidated accounts which are intended to give a true and fair view.

2.4 Revenue

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the Income Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted, including rent free periods, are recognised as an integral part of the net consideration for the use of the property and are therefore also recognised on the same straight line basis. Direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging new leases are also amortised on the same straight line basis. Contingent rents, being those lease payments that are not fixed at the inception of a lease, for example turnover rents, are recorded in the periods in which they are earned.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Investment properties

Investment properties, including land and buildings held for development and investment properties under construction, are measured initially at cost including related transaction costs. The finance costs associated with direct expenditure on properties under construction or undergoing refurbishment are capitalised.

Where a property interest is acquired under a lease the investment property and the associated lease liability are initially recognised at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments including any initial premium. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and a reduction in the outstanding obligation for future amounts payable. The total finance charge is allocated to accounting periods over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic charge to the remaining balance of the obligation for each accounting period.

Investment properties are subsequently revalued, at each reporting date, to an amount comprising the fair value of the property interest plus the carrying value of the associated lease liability less separately identified accrued rent, amortised lease incentives and negotiation costs. The gain or loss on remeasurement is recognised in the income statement.

2.6 Finance lease agreements: lessor

Assets leased out under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments and any residual interest accruing to the lessor. The total finance income is allocated to accounting periods over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic return on the remaining balance of the receivable for each accounting period.

2.7 Financial instruments

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 1.12c of FRS 102 allowing the company not to disclose the summary of financial instruments by the categories specified in paragraph 11.41.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. A provision for impairment is established where there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor concerned.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other creditors are stated at cost.

2.8 Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Valuation of investment properties

The company uses valuations performed by independent valuers as the fair value of its properties. The valuations are based upon assumptions including future rental income, anticipated void costs and the appropriate discount rate or yield. The valuers also make reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Auditor's remuneration of £2,580 (2018 - £2,500) for the audit of the company for the year has been borne by another group undertaking.

5. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2018 - £NIL).

6. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest receivable	8,475	6,511
	<u>8,475</u>	<u>6,511</u>

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank interest payable	769	1,002
	<u>769</u>	<u>1,002</u>

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8. TAXATION

	2019 £	2018 £
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	-	-
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(150,864)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	-	(150,864)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	-	(150,864)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	7,496	79,768
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2018 - 19.0%)	1,424	15,156
EFFECTS OF:		
Property rental business	(57,409)	(88,178)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	34,290	87,883
Fair value movements not subject to tax	27,648	14,596
Non-taxable income	(3,769)	-
Deferred tax eliminated on conversion to REIT	-	(174,096)
Changes in tax rates	-	17,749
Group relief	(2,184)	(23,974)
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	-	(150,864)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

Enacted in the Finance Act (No.2) 2015 is a reduction in the corporation tax rate to 17.0% on 1 April 2020.

Following the year end, in the 2020 Budget, HM Treasury announced their intention not to cut corporation tax beyond 19%.

The company is a member of a REIT headed by Stork Holdings Limited. As a consequence all qualifying property rental business is exempt from corporation tax. Only income and expenses relating to non-qualifying activities will continue to be taxable.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Long term leasehold investment property £
VALUATION	
At 1 January 2019	1,920,762
Revaluation	(145,513)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2019	1,775,249

The company holds a 40 year pass through interest in the Cabot Place Mall, Canary Wharf.

At 31 December 2019, the property was valued externally by Cushman & Wakefield with recent experience in office properties at Canary Wharf. The fair value was determined in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, using:

- Discounted cash flows based on inputs provided by the company. (current rents, terms and conditions of lease agreements) and assumptions and valuation models adopted by the valuers (estimated rental values, terminal values and discount rates).

- Yield methodology based on inputs provided by the company (current rents) and assumptions and valuation models adopted by the valuers (estimated rental values and market capitalisation rates).

The resulting valuations are cross checked against the initial yields and the fair market values per square foot derived from actual market transactions.

No allowance was made for any expenses of realisation nor for any taxation which might arise in the event of disposal.

If the investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Historic cost	51,000	51,000

The fair value has been allocated to the following balance sheet items:

	2019 £	2018 £
Leasehold properties	1,775,249	1,920,762
Negotiation costs	1,329,692	1,404,056
Lease incentives	1,145,386	1,019,694
Negotiation costs and lease incentives attributable to group undertakings	(2,450,327)	(2,399,512)
Fair value	1,800,000	1,945,000

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The property interest in Cabot Place Mall is let to various tenants with an average remaining lease length of 4.6 years (2018 - 5.3 years).

The future minimum rents receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Due within one year	13,705,472	14,136,847
In one to five years	39,017,515	42,312,403
After more than five years	17,194,901	21,059,771
	<u>69,917,888</u>	<u>77,509,021</u>

10. DEBTORS

	2019 £	2018 £
DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
Lease incentives and negotiation costs	2,475,078	2,550,206
	<u>2,475,078</u>	<u>2,550,206</u>

	2019 £	2018 £
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
Trade debtors	1,376,824	1,560,997
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,179,455	345,284
Other debtors	-	59
Prepayments and accrued income	212,130	384,727
	<u>2,768,409</u>	<u>2,291,067</u>

Amount owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank overdrafts	38,003	-
Trade creditors	64,177	199,649
Amounts owed to group undertakings	777,811	481,582
Other taxation and social security	654,492	613,934
Other creditors	1,362,819	1,239,008
Accruals and deferred income	3,564,625	3,561,772
	<u>6,461,927</u>	<u>6,095,945</u>

Amount owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Negotiation costs and lease incentives attributable to group undertakings	2,450,327	2,524,704
	<u>2,450,327</u>	<u>2,524,704</u>

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 (2018 - 2) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

14. RESERVES

The distributable reserves of the company differ from its retained earnings as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Retained earnings	2,729,746	2,722,250
Revaluation of investment properties	(1,724,249)	(1,869,762)
Distributable reserves	<u>1,005,497</u>	<u>852,488</u>

CABOT PLACE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

15. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 the company had given fixed and floating charges over substantially all its assets to secure the commitments of certain other group undertakings.

The company has annual commitments in respect of operating leases on land and buildings, expiring after more than five years, equal to 99% of its net rents receivable.

16. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Since 31 December 2019 the UK economy has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 virus which has caused widespread disruption and economic uncertainty. This is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and accordingly the valuation of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date have not been adjusted for the subsequent uncertainty caused by these events.

As a result of the UK wide lockdown at the end of March 2020, the company's retail tenants were required to close and many tenants have outstanding rent from quarterly payments due in April and July. April rents received from the company's tenants amount to £1,303,068 or 37% of the usual rent expected for this period. £1,143,302 was received in July, being 33% of the normal rent.

Rent payable by the company in cost of sales is 99% of rents received less leasing expenses. Accordingly, the rent payable in 2020 will be reduced to the extent that rental income is lower as a result of Covid-19.

17. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Cabot Place Holdings Limited.

As at 31 December 2019, the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Canary Wharf Group Investment Holdings plc. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AB.

The largest group of which the company is a member for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Stork HoldCo LP, an entity registered in Bermuda and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Stork HoldCo LP is registered at 73 Front Street, 5th Floor, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda.

Stork HoldCo LP is controlled as to 50% by Brookfield Property Partners LP and as to 50% by Qatar Investment Authority.

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 allowing the company not to disclose related party transactions with respect to other wholly-owned group companies