10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

Partnership registration OC356762

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Audited report and financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012

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Officers and professional advisers

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Officers and professional advisers

Property Asset Manager

CBRE Global Investors

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LLP Registered office

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Independent Valuer's

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Lawyers

Berwin Leighton Paisner LLP

Adelaide House London Bridge London EC4R 9HA

Auditors

KPMG Channel Islands Limited

37 Esplanade St Helier Jersey JE4 8WQ

Report of the Designated Members for the year ending 31 December 2012

The Designated Members submit their report and the financial statements for 10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership (the "LLP") for the year ending 31 December 2012

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the LLP is property investment in the United Kingdom. The Designated Members do not anticipate any significant change in the principal activity in the foreseeable future.

The key risks facing the Company relate to tenant exposure and the strength of the UK property market Tenants' covenants are monitored at the start of leasing agreements and on an ongoing basis and collection performance is closely monitored. Quarterly property valuations are used to monitor the valuation performance of the Companys' property assets against the IPD benchmark.

A more comprehensive discussion of risks, risk management and key performance indicators is included in the Annual Report of the ultimate controlling party, Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan), which does not form part of this report and is available on www kwap gov my

Transition to IFRS

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2011, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Further information on the transition is provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Results and Distribution

The Comprehensive Income for the year was £14,836,000 before Members' interests (31 December 2011 £24,272,000). Distributions of £10,341,000 were paid during the financial year (31 December 2011 £10,100,00).

The LLP paid a distribution in the sum of £2,614,034 on 3 January 2012

Auditors

Deloitte LLP resigned during the year and KPMG Channel Islands Limited were appointed for the year ended 31 December 2012

KPMG Chanel Islands Limited have indicated their willingness to continue in office

Report of the Designated Members for the year ending 31 December 2012

Provision of Information to the Auditor

Each of the persons who is a Director of the Designated Members for the LLP at the date of approval of this report have confirmed that:

- (a) so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditor is unaware, and
- (b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director of the Designated Member for the LLP in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditor is aware of that information

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Designated Members and signed on their behalf by

Director / 🏞 🎞 →

Director /

Statement of members' responsibilities

The Designated Members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts & Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the Designated Members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the LLP and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Designated Members are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Partnership will continue in business

The Members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to limited liability partnerships. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities



KPMG Channel Islands Limited 37 Esplanade St Helier Jersey JE4 8WQ Channel Islands

Independent auditor's report to the members of 10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership

We have audited the financial statements of 10 Gresham Street Limited Liabilty Partnership ("the Partnership") for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets attributable to members, the statement of financial position, the statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards

This report is made solely to the qualifying partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as required by regulation 4 of the Partnerships (Accounts) regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the qualifying 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 qualifying partnership and the qualifying partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of general partners and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of members' responsibilities set out on page 3, the designated members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements 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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the partnership's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the general partner, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



KPMG Channel Islands Limited 37 Esplanade St Helier Jersey JE4 8WQ Channel Islands

Independent auditor's report to the members of 10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership – continued

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the qualifying Partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards,
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act 2006, as applied to qualifying partnerships by The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the report of the designated members for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

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 as applicable to limited liability partnerships requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- · adequate accounting records have not been kept by the partnership, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- · certain disclosures of members' renumeration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Steven Hunt (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited
Chartered Accountants and statutory auditor
15 February 2013

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Note		
		2012	2011
		£'000	£'000
Income			
Rental income	5	11,018	11,517
Service charge income		2,272	2,275
Service charge expense		(2,272)	(2,275)
Net rental income		11,018	11,517
Administrative expenses	6	(888)	(590)
Operating profit		10,130	10,927
Finance expense		(544)	(555)
Changes in fair value of investment properties		5,250	13,900
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u></u>	14,836	24,272

All amounts relate to continuing activities

Statement of changes in net assets attributable to members for the year ended 31 December 2012

	Members capital £'000	Members Loans £'000	Revaluation Reserve £'000	Income Account £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2011	10	183,290	(2,296)	493	181,497
Total comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	24,272	24,272
Income distribution paid	-	-	-	(10,100)	(10,100)
Transfer to revaluation reserve	-	-	13,900	(13,900)	-
Balance at 31 December 2011	10	183,290	11,604	765	195,669
Total comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	14,836	14,836
Income distribution paid	-	-	-	(10,341)	(10,341)
Transfer to revaluation reserve	-	-	5,250	(5,250)	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	10	183,290	16,854	10	200,164

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 £'000	£'000	2011 £'000	£'000
Assets:		2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000
Non-current assets					
Investment property	8	_	210,309 210,309	<u> </u>	205,059 205,059
			210,309		203,039
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	9	251		2,990	
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,746	_	1,918	
			3,997		4,908
Total assets			214,306		209,967
Members' Equity and liabilities	:				
Members' Equity					
Members capital	12	10		10	
Members loans		183,290		183,290	
Revaluation reserve Income account		16,854 10		11,604 765	
income account	_	10_			
Total members'equity			200,164		195,669
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities Obligation under finance lease	11	10,309		10,309	
Obligation under imance lease	11	10,505		10,309	
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	3,833	_	3,989	
Total liabilities			14,142		14,298
Total members' equity and			214,306		209,967
liabilities			#17 ,000		200,001

The Designated Members in accordance with the Limited Liability Partnership Agreement approved the financial statements on pages 6 to 20 and authorised them for issue on Separate 2013

Signed on behalf of the Designated Members

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2012 (Comparatives are for the year ended 31 December 2011)

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2012 £'000 £'000	Year En 31 Decembe £'000	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	13	12,713		9,644
Cashflows from financing activities Finance costs paid Income distribution paid to Members		(544) (10,341)	(555) (10,100)	
		(10,885)		(10,655)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,828		(1,011)
Cash and cash equivalents at I January		1,918		2,929
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		3,746		1,918

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012

1 Accounting policies

General information

10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership (the "LLP") holds an investment property in London known as 10 Gresham Street

This is a Limited Liability Partnership and the registered office is Third Floor, One New Change, London, EC4M 9AF

Basis of preparation

10 Gresham Street Limited Liability Partnership has historically prepared its financial statements in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (UK GAAP). Following the change in the ultimate controlling party described in note 16, as permitted by section 395 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to the limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, the LLP has elected to present its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These are the LLP's first IFRS financial statements and IFRS1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to IFRSs has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the LLP is provided in note 15.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except as otherwise described in these accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretation as adopted by the EU, those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to limited liability partnerships reporting under IFRS.

The transition date for the LLP was 1 January 2010, being the start of the period of comparative information

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty are disclosed in note 4

Going concern

The LLP's business activities and key uncertainties are set out in the Principal Activity and Business Review section of the Report of the Designated Members on page 1

The Designated Members are of the belief that the LLP is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future bearing in mind the assets of the LLP and the anticipated rental income that will be received by the LLP. The Designated Members have a reasonable expectation that the LLP has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency') The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is the company's functional currency

Revenue recognition

Rental income receivable from operating leases, less the LLP's initial direct costs of entering into the leases, is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, except for contingent rental income which is recognised when it arises

Incentives for lessees to enter into lease agreements are spread evenly over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. The lease term is the non-cancellable period of the lease together with any further term for which the tenant has the option to continue the lease, where, at the inception of the lease, the designated members are reasonably certain that the tenant will exercise that option

Amounts received from tenants to terminate leases or to compensate for dilapidations are recognised in the income statement when they arise

Property operating expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis and any property operating expenses not recovered from tenants through service charges is charged to the statement of comprehensive income

Liabilities from leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases

At the inception of the lease, assets held under a finance lease are recognised at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequently such assets are measured in analogy to other assets held under the relevant caption (e.g. investment property – at fair value, property, plant and equipment – costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses). The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge shall be allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to the income statement, within the caption other financial income and expenses.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Distributions

Distributions to the LLP's members are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the distributions are approved

Interest

Interest income and expenses are recognised within 'finance income' and 'finance expense' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method

Expenses

Expenses include legal, accounting, auditing and other fees. They are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred (on an accruals basis)

Taxation

As a Limited Partnership, taxable income and chargeable gains and losses are passed through to the individual partners. Accordingly no provision for income tax or corporation tax has been included in these Financial Statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property in accordance with IAS 40 'Investment Property'

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs, and thereafter is stated at fair value

Fair values are based on active market prices, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the LLP uses alternative valuation methods, such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections. The valuation was performed as of 19 September 2012 by an independent professional valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued where the valuations are a sufficient proxy for the period end valuation they form the basis for the carrying amount in the financial statements. Future valuations are expected to be at the financial position date

The fair value of the investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions. The fair value also reflects any cash outflows that could be expected in respect of the property. Head lease obligations are recognised as a separate finance lease liability in the circumstances set out on page 11.

Subsequent expenditure is charged to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be reliably measured. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Changes in fair value are recognised and presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

This treatment, as regards the company's investment properties, may be a departure from the requirements of the Companies Act concerning depreciation of fixed assets. However, these properties are not held for consumption but for investment and the directors consider that systematic annual depreciation would be inappropriate. The accounting policy adopted is therefore necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The LLP determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs

Financial assets are dereconognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the company transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership

Financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position as equity investments are classified as available-for-sale. They are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment as fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position as trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables. They are recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. When a trade receivable is uncollectable it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequently recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statement of comprehensive income. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents are also classified as loans and receivables. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities, as appropriate

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All loans and borrowings are classified as other liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. The fair value of a non-interest bearing liability is its discounted repayment amount. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

Members capital

Members capital contributions are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets

Member loans to the Partnership by any Member are interest-free and unsecured, have repayment rights equivalent to members capital and are repayable in proportion to the amount of the advance

Distributions from the Partnership are paid in proportion to the Members loans and Members capital

Adoption of new and revised IFRSs

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective Management expect that the adoption of these financial reporting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except for

- IFRS9 Financial Instruments, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2015 consolidated financial statements and is expected to impact the classification and measurement of financial assets The extent of the impact has not yet been determined,
- IFRS13 Fair value measurement applies where another IFRS requires or allows fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements. The new standard provides guidance on establishing fair values and introduces consistent disclosure requirements. The new standard will require a number of new disclosures in the financial statements regarding the fair value of the investment property.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

2 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The LLP has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk)

The members of the LLP review and agree policies for managing its risk exposure, the primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits. The LLP's financial assets and financial liabilities comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that arise directly from its operations. These policies are described below

Whilst not a financial asset under the definition in note 1, the LLP provides relevant disclosures in respect of its investment property, as management consider that information to be of key interest to members

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the LLP if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the LLP's receivables from tenants. The LLP has policies in place to ensure that rental contracts are entered into only with lessees with an appropriate credit history, but the LLP does not monitor the credit quality of receivables on an ongoing basis.

The LLP's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset is as follows -

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Trade and other receivables		
Other debtors	251	2 990
Cash and cash equivalents	3,746	1,918

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2012 approximates the carrying value Further details regarding cash and cash equivalents can be found in note 10 Cash risk is mitigated as cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable institutions

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

2 Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets of the LLP, which comprise only of cash, the LLP's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying value of the instruments. There is no significant credit risk for the LLP. The tenants at the 10 Gresham Street property, from which rental income is derived, has been considered by the LLP and is believed to be remote based on the quality of tenants. The property manager monitors the timely collection of amounts due to the LLP on an ongoing basis.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The LLP's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the LLP's position

The LLP's liquidity position is monitored on a quarterly basis by management and is reviewed quarterly by the members.

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Financial assets – due within one year Trade and other receivables – maturity within one year Cash and cash equivalents – maturity within one year	251 3,746	2,990 1,918
	3,997	4,908
Financial liabilities – due in 1-5 years Finance lease	10,309	10,309
Financial liabilities – due within one year Trade and other payables – maturity within one year	3,833	3,989

The debtors are current and none are deemed to be uncollectable. The LLP does not hold any significant collateral to secure its trade and other receivables.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

2 Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The LLP's market risk arise from open position in interest bearing assets and liabilities, to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements.

a) Price risk

The LLP is exposed to property price and property rental risk. The LLP is not exposed to market risk with respect to financial instruments as it does not hold any marketable equity securities.

The LLP's investments comprise only of a direct property investment. The valuation of the investment property is subject to a number of judgments and estimates which are described in notes 4 and 8 and the entity is exposed directly to these assumption used.

If the movement in yield is 0 5% higher/lower than the current yield of 5 3% (therefore 5 8%), the Partnership's profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 would increase/decrease by GBP 10 6 million

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk The LLP has no significant interest-bearing assets

All other trade and other receivables and payables are interest-free and have settlement dates within one year. Interest rate risk is therefore not significant

c) Sensitivity analysis

IFRS 7 requires disclosure of sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the report date showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changing the relevant risk variables that were reasonably possible at that date

As discussed above, the LLP does not have significant exposure to liquidity, cashflow or interest rate risk and therefore no sensitivity analysis for those risks has been disclosed

Capital management

The LLP considers its capital to comprise its members capital, loans and its accumulated retained earnings

The objective when managing capital is to safeguard the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for the members

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

2 Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The amounts recorded on the statement of financial position represent the members' best estimate of the fair values attributable to financial assets and liabilities

Categorisation of financial assets and financial liabilities

	Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost		Financial liabilities measured at amortised co	
	2012 £'000	2011 £'000	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Assets per statement of				
financial position				
Trade and other receivables	251	2,990	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,746	1,918	-	_
Liabilities per statement of				
financial position				
Trade and other payables	-	-	3,833	3,989
Finance lease			10,309	10,309
	3,997	4,908	14,142	14,298

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

3 Segmental analysis

The LLP's operations are carried out solely in the UK. The results and net assets of the Partnership are derived from its investment in a commercial investment property.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances

Fair value of investment property

The Members employed professional valuers Knight Frank LLP to perform a valuation of the investment property using Royal International Chartered Surveyors ("RICS") valuation standards as at 19 September 2012 Volatility in the global financial system is reflected in commercial real estate markets. There was a significant reduction in transaction volumes in 2010 and, to a lesser extent, into 2011 Therefore, in arriving at their estimates of market values as at 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012, the valuers used their market knowledge and professional judgement and did not rely solely on historical transactional comparables. In these circumstances, there was a greater degree of uncertainty than which exists in a more active market in estimating the market values of investment property.

The significant methods and assumptions used by the valuers in estimating the fair value of investment property are set out in Note 8

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

5	Rental income	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
	10 Gresham Street	11,018	11,517
6	Administrative expenses	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
	Rents payable and other property outgoings	138	61
	Managements fees	726	502
	Valuation fees	-	23
	Audit fees	10	6
	Insurance administration	-	(2)
	Sundry Expenses	14	-
		888	590

7 Employees

The LLP has no employees

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

8 Investment property

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
At start of year Change in fair value	205,059 5,250	191,159 13,900
Balance at end of year	210,309	205,059

The investment property held by the LLP is a long leasehold (until 2164) commercial property at 10 Gresham Street, London.

The carrying value of investment properties reconciles to the independently appraised Market Value at 31 December as follows

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Appraised Value Valuation of assets held under finance leases	200,000 10,309	194,750 10,309
Balance at end of year	210,309	205,059

The property was valued on 19 September 2012 by independent professionally qualified valuers, Knight Frank LLP The fair value of investment property at 31 December 2012 is deemed to be the same as at the time it was valued by the external valuer

The valuation of the property was based on a yield of 5 3% (2011 5 6%) taking into consideration, the terms of the tenancy agreements, location of the asset and current market conditions

Market Value is defined within RICS Valuation - Professional Standards as

"The estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion"

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

Trade and other receivables		
	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year: Trade debtors	3	2,351
Other debtors and prepayments	248	639
	251	2,990
_		
The debtors are current and none are deemed to be uncollectable		
0 Cash and cash equivalents		
	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Cash held at bank and by property agent	3,746	1,918
	3,746	1,918
here are no restrictions on the cash held		
1 Liabilities		
Current liabilities:	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Trade and other payables Trade creditors	-	722
Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	1,114 _2,719	615 2,652
	3,833	3,989
	2012	2011
Non-current liabilities:	£,000	£'000
Obligations under Finance Lease	10,309	10,309
	10,309	10,309_

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

11 Liabilities (continued)

Obligations under finance leases

The investment property headlease includes terms of renewal but no purchase options and escalation clauses Renewals are at the option of the lessee Future minimum lease payments under the finance lease are as follows

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Future minimum payments due	¥ 000	£ 000
Not later than one year	546	546
After one year but not more than five years	2,186	2,186
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	81,027	81,027
After five years		
	83,759	83,759
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	(73,450)_	(73,450)
Present value of minimum lease payments	10,309	10,309
The present value of minimum lease payments is analysed as follows		
Not later than one year	519	519
After one year but not more than five years	1,925	1,925
After five years	7,865	7,865
	10,309	10,309

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

12 Members capital		
Members;	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
CPPIB Gresham Street Unit Trust	7	7
Hammerson Gresham Street Unit Trust		3
	10	10

The Members capital contribution is in proportion to each Member's interest. Under the Limited Liability Partnership Agreement no further capital is required to be injected and no interest is payable on this capital.

The Designated Members of 10 Gresham Street LLP are Prima Harta (Jersey) Ltd, TMF Channel Islands Limited and TMF Charitable Trustee Limited, or any permitted successors in title to their respective Partnership Interests

13 Cash generated from operating activities

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Operating profit before income tax Adjustments for	10,130	10,927
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other receivables	2,739	(1,628)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(156)	345
Net cash generated from operations	12,713	9,644

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending to 31 December 2012 (Continued)

14 Distributions

The distributions paid in the period were £10,341,000 (2011: £10,100,000)

The LLP paid a distribution in the sum of £2,614,034 on 3 January 2012

15 Explanation of the transition to IFRS

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2011, the LLP prepared financial statements in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2012, are the first the LLP have prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

The LLP have prepared financial statements which comply with IFRS as described in the accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the LLP's opening balance sheets were prepared as at 1 January 2010, the LLP's date of transition to IFRS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the LLP in restating its UK GAAP balance sheet as at 1 January 2010 and its previously published UK GAAP financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Whist the financial position of the LLP under IFRS has not changed from that previously reported at 31 December 2011 the following presentation and classification adjustments have resulted from the transition to IFRS

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2011

			Effect of	
		Previous	Transition	
		GAAP	of IFRS	IFRSs
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross rental income		11 517		11 517
	1	11,517	2 275	
_	1			-
_ ·			(2,275)	
Net rental income		11,517		11,517
Property & Admin expenses	2	(1,136)	546	(590)
Results from operating activities		10.381	546	10.927
6 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			- 14	
Finance expense		(9)	(546)	(555)
		,	,	\/
Changes of fair values in investments	3		13,900	13,900
properties				
Profit for the year		10,372	13,900	24,272
Results from operating activities Finance expense Changes of fair values in investments properties		10,381	546 (546) 13,900	10,927 (555) 13,900

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

16 Controlling party

During the year, LLP's ultimate controlling party changed from Hammerson Plc and Canada Pension Plan to Kumpulan Wang Persaraan Diperbadankan, Level 8, Menara, Yayasan Tun Razak, 200, Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2012 (Continued)

Reconciliation of statement of financial position as at 31 December 2011				
Investment properties	4	194,750	10,309	205,059
Trade and other receivables		2,990		2,990
Cash and cash equivalents		1,918		1,918
Total assets	-	199,658	10,309	209,967
Members Equity				
Members' capital		10		10
Members loans		183,290		183,290
Revaluation Reserves		11,604		11,604
Income account		765		765
Total members equity	_	195,669	-	195,669
Liabilities				
Non current liabilities				
Obligation under finance lease	4	0	10,309	10,309
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		3,989	0	3,989
Total members' equity and liabilities	_	199,658	10,309	209,967

The principal differences arise from the recognition of changes in fair value of investment properties in the Statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS40 and the recognition of finance lease obligations in accordance with IAS39

Notes

- 1 Under UK GAAP service charge income and expenditure is not disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income whereas it is a requirement to show both income and expense under IFRS.
- The cost of the finance lease was included within the property and administration fees under UK GAAP whereas under IFRS this is shown separately under finance expense
- Under UK GAAP changes in fair value were only shown directly within reserves. Under IFRS these changes are shown in both the statement of comprehensive income and flow through to reserves
- 4 Under UK GAAP the land lease is accounted for as an operating lease however in accordance with IFRS this has been classified as a finance lease. The asset has therefore been capitalised within the fair value of the property and a finance lease liability has been recognised. Finance charges relating to the lease are allocated in accordance to note 2.