

**Brookfield Office Property Management
Limited**

(Formerly known as Brookfield Development
Management (UK) Limited)

**Directors' report and financial
statements**

Registered number 04852607

31 December 2012

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Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012. The Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions available to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Principal activities and business review

The company was dormant during 2011. On 17 August 2012, the company was sold by its immediate parent, Brookfield Europe Holding Limited, to Brookfield Office Properties (UK) Holdings Limited for the fair market value of £1.

The company changed its name from Brookfield Development Management (UK) Limited to Brookfield Office Property Management Limited with effect from 22 August 2012.

In September 2012, the company began providing property management services to 20 Canada Square, an office tower located in Canary Wharf.

During the year the Company generated a loss of £66k (2011 profit: £NIL).

Going concern basis

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The results for the year ended 31 December 2012 are set out on page 5. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year (2011: £nil).

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the year, and subsequently, except as noted, were as follows:

J Tuckey	
S Ruck	(appointed 31 August 2012)
M Jepson	(appointed 31 August 2012)
B Davis	(appointed 9 November 2012)

Auditors

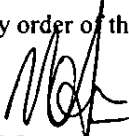
A resolution for the reappointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to 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 auditor is unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

By order of the board


M Jepson
Director

23 Hanover Square
London
W1S 1JB
13 December 2013

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors

- properly select and apply accounting policies,
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information,
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance, and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Brookfield Office Property Management Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Brookfield Property Management Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise the income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes 1 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

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. 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 Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, 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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

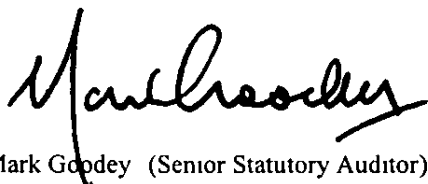
Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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, or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report.

Other matter

As the company was exempt from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 in the prior year we have not audited the corresponding amounts for that year



Mark Goodey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
13 December 2013

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Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Notes</i>	2012 £ '000	2011 £ '000
Continuing operations			
Revenue		1,672	-
Cost of sales		(1,579)	-
Operating loss	5	93	-
Administrative expenses		(159)	-
Loss before tax		(66)	-
Taxation	4	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(66)	-

There were no items of other comprehensive income other than those stated above and consequently no separate statement of other comprehensive income is presented

Statement of financial position
at 31 December 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2012 £ '000	2011 £ '000
Non-current assets			
Other intangible assets	6	76	-
		76	-
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,979	-
Trade and other receivables	8	2,555	-
		9,534	-
Total current assets		9,534	-
Total assets		9,610	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(9,276)	-
		(9,276)	-
Total liabilities		(9,276)	-
Net assets		334	-
Equity			
Share capital	12	400	-
Retained earnings		(66)	-
		334	-
Total equity		334	-

The statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 9 to 17

These financial statements of Brookfield Office Property Management Limited, registered number 04852607, were approved by the board of directors and approved for issue on 13 December 2013. They were signed on its behalf by



M Jepson
Director

Statements of changes in equity
for year ended 31 December 2012

	Share Capital £ '000	Retained Earnings £ '000	Total £ '000
As at 1 January 2011	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2011	-	-	-
	Share Capital £ '000	Retained Earnings £ '000	Total £ '000
As at 1 January 2012	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(66)	(66)
Issue of share capital	400	-	400
Total recognised income and expenses for the year	400	(66)	334
As at 31 December 2012	400	(66)	334

The statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements on pages 9 to 17

Cash flow statement
for year ended 31 December 2012

	<i>Notes</i>	2012 £ '000	2011 £ '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss before tax		(66)	-
Operating (loss)/profit before changes in working capital		(66)	-
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	8	(2,555)	-
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables		9,276	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,655	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	6	(76)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(76)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital		400	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		400	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		6,979	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	7	6,979	-

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1. General information

Brookfield Office Property Management Limited ("the Company") is a property management company. The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is 23 Hanover Square, London.

The comparatives for the year ended 30 December 2012 are unaudited as the company was exempt from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 in the prior year.

2 Adoption of new and revised standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective (and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU)

IFRS 7 (amended)	Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Annual Improvements to IFRSs	2011 Cycle
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements
IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (amended)	Investment entities
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
IFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement
IAS 1 (amended)	Presentation of items of other comprehensive income
IAS 12 (amended tax)	Deferred Tax - Recovery of Underlying Assets
IAS 27 (revised)	Separate Financial Statements
IAS 28 (revised)	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures
IAS 19 (revised)	Employee Benefits
IAS 32 (amended)	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods.

3. Significant accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Going concern

After making enquiries and considering the uncertainties derived from the current economic climate the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Notes (Continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Rendering of services

Management fees received under property management agreements are recognised according to the agreements on an accruals basis

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Finite-lived intangible assets, which primarily comprise of software, are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of three years, their expected useful lives

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of provision is recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Notes (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty, or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Notes (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

4 Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in period

	Year ended 31 Dec 2012	Year ended 31 Dec 2011
	£	£
Current tax		
UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year at 24.5% (2011: 26.5%) and total current tax	-	-

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current period

The tax assessed differs from the application of the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.5% (2011: 26.5%) to the entity's accounting profit before taxation for the following reasons:

	Year ended 31 Dec 2012 £ '000	Year ended 31 Dec 2011 £ '000
Loss before taxation	(66)	-
Result multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 24.5%	(16)	-
Tax losses not recognised as a deferred tax asset	16	-
Total current tax charge (note 4 (a))	-	-

(c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Legislation was introduced in March 2012 to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 24% from 1 April 2012. This decreased the company's corporation tax rate from 26% to 24% to give an effective current tax rate of 24.5% for the year ended 31 December 2012.

On 3 July 2012, the Finance Act 2012 was substantively enacted reducing the corporation tax rate to 23% from 1 April 2013. The rate change to 23% has been reflected in the deferred tax balances as at the balance sheet date (31 December 2011: 25%).

The UK Government intends to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 21% from 1 April 2014, with a further reduction to 20% from 1 April 2015. The further reduction to 20% has not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and is therefore not reflected in these financial statements. The company has not recognised a deferred tax asset as it is management's view that it is not probable that the deferred tax asset will be recovered from future profits. Therefore, a reduction in the rate to 20% will have no effect on the deferred tax balance.

Notes (continued)

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of administration staff employed by the company during the year was nil (2011 nil)

None of the directors received any remuneration for their services as directors to this company in either the current or prior period

6. Other intangible assets

	IT software £ ('000)	Total £ ('000)
<i>Cost</i>		
At 1 January 2011	-	-
Additions for the year	-	-
At 31 December 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Additions for the year	76	76
At 31 December 2012	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>
<i>Depreciation</i>		
At 1 January 2011	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 December 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 December 2012	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Net book value</i>		
At 31 December 2011	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2012	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2012 £ ('000)	2011 £ ('000)
Cash and cash equivalents	6,979	-
	<u>6,979</u>	<u>-</u>

The carrying amount of these assets is equivalent to their fair value

Of the cash and cash equivalents, £5,080k is considered restricted (2011 nil) as it is held on behalf of other related entities in the company's capacity as property manager

Notes (continued)

8. Trade and other receivables

Amounts falling due within one year	2012 £ ('000)	2011 £ ('000)
Trade receivables	814	-
Other receivables	1,731	-
Prepayments and accrued income	10	-
	<u>2,555</u>	<u>-</u>

Before accepting any new customers, the Company assesses a potential new customer's credit quality in accordance with the manner described in note 10. Given the nature of the Company's business activities which give rise to a low number of high value customers, and potentially a concentration of credit risk, the provision for doubtful debts is specifically assessed by management. As a result, the net carrying amount of trade receivables is considered by management to be approximately equal to their fair value. No interest has been charged on overdue receivables in the year, but the Company reserves the right to do so.

9. Trade and other payables

Amounts falling due within one year	2012 £ ('000)	2011 £ ('000)
Trade payables	(451)	-
Amounts owing to related parties	(5,578)	-
Other payables	(3,247)	-
	<u>(9,276)</u>	<u>-</u>

At the balance sheet date all intercompany and related party loans are non interest bearing and repayable on demand.

10. Financial instruments

Categories of financial instruments

The following table summarises the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the Company's financial statements.

	2012		2011	
	Current £ ('000)	Non-current £ ('000)	Current £ ('000)	Non-current £ ('000)
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	2,555	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6,979	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(9,276)	-	-	-

Financial risk management objectives

Financial derivatives are not used to mitigate financial risks. The Company has no significant exposure to foreign exchange movements. The Company has no material contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

Notes (continued)

10. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a customer will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent to investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and if not available the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to assess its major customers. The Company does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Company is managed by Group Treasury as part of the overall group position. The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern.

11. Related party transactions

Loans to and from related parties		Amounts owed by/ (to) related parties	
		Year ended 31 Dec 2012	Year ended 31 Dec 2011
Related Party loans	Relationship	£ ('000)	£ ('000)
DS Four Limited	Indirect subsidiary of ultimate parent	(5,042)	-
DS Four Retail Limited	Indirect subsidiary of ultimate parent	(122)	-
Brookfield Europe Corporate Services	Indirect subsidiary of ultimate parent	(414)	-

12. Capital and reserves

Share capital

	2012	2011
	£ ('000)	£ ('000)
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
400,001 ordinary shares of £1 (2011, 1)	400	-

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

On 14 September 2012, BOP (UK) Holdings Limited subscribed for 400,000 additional £1 shares in the Company bringing the total share capital of the Company to 400,001.

Notes (continued)

13. Ultimate parent undertaking and parent undertaking of larger group of which the Company is a member

As at 1 January 2012, the immediate parent company was Brookfield Europe Holding Limited. Subsequent to the company's sale as outlined in the Director's Report, as from 17 August 2012 the immediate parent company is Brookfield Office Properties (UK) Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Canada. The ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Brookfield Asset Management Inc., a company incorporated in Canada.

The largest and smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Brookfield Asset Management Inc, incorporated in Canada. The consolidated financial statements of Brookfield Asset Management Inc are available to the public and may be obtained from Brookfield Place, Suite 300, 181 Bay Street, Toronto, ON M5J 2T3.