

Precis (1789) Limited

Registered Number 03812495

Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Contents

Strategic report.....	2
Directors' report.....	4
Independent auditor's report to the members of Precis (1789) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021	6
Profit and loss account and statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December	10
Balance sheet as at 31 December	11
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.....	12

Strategic report

The Directors present their Strategic report on Precis (1789) Limited (the “Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The Company’s principal activity is the holding of the freehold of land and buildings in a property in London known as Globe House which is rented to other members of the British American Tobacco p.l.c. group of companies (the “Group”).

Review of the year ended 31 December 2021

The profit for the financial year attributable to the Company’s shareholder after deduction of all charges and the provision of taxation amounted to £8,902,000 (2020: £10,280,000).

The Directors expect the Company’s activities to continue on a similar basis in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the Company’s activities, the Company’s Directors believe that key performance indicators are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the Company’s specific development, performance or the position of its business. However, key performance indicators relevant to the Group, and which may be relevant to the Company, are disclosed in the Strategic Report in British American Tobacco p.l.c.’s 2021 Annual Report and Form 20-F (“BAT ARA & 20-F”) and do not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company, including financial risk management, are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are monitored by audit committees to provide a framework for identifying, evaluating and managing risks faced by the Group. Accordingly, the key Group risk factors that may be relevant to the Company are disclosed in the BAT ARA & 20-F and do not form part of this report.

UK Companies Act 2006: Section 172(1) Statement

The Company is part of the Group and is ultimately owned by British American Tobacco p.l.c. As set out above in the Company’s Strategic Report, the Company’s principal activity is the holding of the freehold of land and buildings in a property in London known as Globe House which is rented to other members of the Group.

Under Section 172(1) of the UK Companies Act 2006 (“the Act”) and as part of the Directors’ duty to the Company’s shareholder to act as they consider most likely to promote the success of the Company, the Directors must have regard for likely long-term consequences of decisions and the desirability of maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct. The Directors must also have regard for the business relationships with the Company’s wider stakeholders, and the impact of the Company’s operations on the environment and communities in which it operates. Consideration of these factors and other relevant matters is embedded into all Board decision-making and risk assessments throughout the year.

The Company’s key stakeholders are intra-group lessees, government authorities and wider society in the location in which the Company operates, the Company’s shareholder and other Group undertakings. The Company does not have any employees, or customers or suppliers outside of the Group.

Primary ways in which the Company engages directly or indirectly, as part of the Group, with its key external stakeholders are summarised on pages 20 to 21 of the BAT ARA & 20-F. Engagement with other Group undertakings including its shareholder is conducted through regular meetings, intra-group management activities and ongoing dialogue. There is also regular engagement within the Group on finance-related matters which is taken into account in the Company’s decision making.

Strategic report (continued)

UK Companies Act 2006: Section 172(1) Statement (continued)

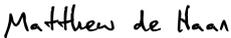
Where the Directors do not engage directly with the Company's stakeholders, they are kept updated on stakeholder perspectives, including through the use of management reporting and board notes relating to matters presented to the Board during the year which set out stakeholder considerations as applicable to matters under consideration. This enables the Directors to maintain an effective understanding of what matters to those stakeholders and to draw on these perspectives in Board decision-making.

In accordance with the Group's overall governance and internal controls framework and in support of the Company's purpose as part of the Group, the Company applies and the Directors have due regard to all applicable Group policies and procedures, including the Group Statement of Delegated Authorities ("SoDA"), and the Group Standards of Business Conduct, International Marketing Principles, Health and Safety Policy, and Environmental Policy as set out on pages 48 and 73 of the BAT ARA & 20-F. As a Group company, the Company acts in accordance with the Group's policies in relation to the safeguarding of human rights and community relationships, which are set out on page 48 of the BAT ARA & 20-F.

Certain authorities for decision-making are delegated to management under the SoDA, part of the Group's governance and internal controls framework through which robust corporate governance, risk management and internal control are promoted within the Group. Application of the SoDA does not derogate from any requirement for Board review, oversight or approval in relation to the Company's activities.

The Directors receive training in relation to their role and duties as a director on a periodic basis. All newly appointed Directors receive training in respect of their roles and duties on appointment, including on directors' duties under Section 172 of the Act. Director training is provided through the Company Secretary.

By Order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

49B67873E3F749F...

Mr M. de Haan
Director

15 September 2022

Directors' report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2020: £nil).

Board of Directors

The names of the persons who served as Directors of the Company during the period 1 January 2021 to the date of this report are as follows:

Gregory Aris	(resigned: 7 September 2022)
Janine Cali Bellew	(resigned: 15 July 2022)
Halawahaduge Kasun Saminda Fernando	(appointed: 31 May 2022)
Matthew James de Haan	(appointed: 15 July 2022)
Carola Wiegand	(resigned: 30 May 2022)

Research and development

No research and development expenditure has been incurred during the year (2020: £nil).

Political contributions

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

Employees

The average number of employees employed by the Company during the year was nil (2020: nil).

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Act, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Applicable law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under applicable law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under applicable 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, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and

Directors' report (continued)

- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

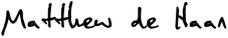
The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Act. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' declaration in relation to relevant audit information

Having made appropriate enquiries, each of the Directors who held office at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- (a) to the best of their knowledge and belief, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- (b) they have taken all steps that a Director might reasonably be expected to have taken in order to make themselves aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

By Order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

49B67873E3F749F...

Mr M. de Haan
Director

15 September 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Precis (1789) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Precis (1789) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Statement of changes in equity, Balance sheet and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("Fraud Risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- enquiring of Directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Precis (1789) Limited (continued)

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no complex revenue transactions. The recognition criteria for rental income from land and buildings from group undertaking is not considered complex and no material estimation or material intervention is required. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by individuals who typically do not post journal entries or are not authorised to do so, posted to unrelated, unusual, or seldom used accounts, posted to accounts that are just below the authorization threshold and those containing unusual key words in their description.
- Assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimated are indicative of a potential bias.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement related to compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Whilst the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations, we did not identify any others where the consequences of non-compliance alone could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the Strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Precis (1789) Limited (continued)

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and director's report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 4 and 5 the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Precis (1789) Limited (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

DocuSigned by:

AC0B2E3C647841B...

**Natalia Bottomley (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London. E14 5GL

Date

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December

Continuing operations		2021 £'000	2020 £'000
	Note		
Turnover	2	10,316	11,633
Other operating incomes	3	2	-
Other operating expenses	4	(1,395)	(1,402)
Operating profit		8,923	10,231
Interest receivable and similar income	5	-	62
Profit before taxation		8,923	10,293
Tax on profit	6	(21)	(13)
Profit for the financial year		8,902	10,280

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the financial year and therefore no Statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total Equity £'000
1 January 2020	141	208,536	60,354	269,031
Profit for the financial year	-	-	10,280	10,280
31 December 2020	141	208,536	70,634	279,311
Profit for the financial year	-	-	8,902	8,902
31 December 2021	141	208,536	79,536	288,213

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December

	Note	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	180,968	182,363
		180,968	182,363
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	107,287	96,969
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6(c)	(42)	(21)
Total assets less current liabilities		288,213	279,311
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9(a)	141	141
Share premium account	9(b)	208,536	208,536
Profit and loss account	9(c)	79,536	70,634
Total shareholders' funds		288,213	279,311

The financial statements on pages 10 to 18 were approved by the Directors on 15 September 2022 and signed on behalf of the Board.

DocuSigned by:

Matthew de Haan

49B67873E3F749F...

Mr M. de Haan
Director

Registered number
03812495

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Company is incorporated, domiciled and registered in England in the UK. The registered number is 03812495 and the registered address is Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London, WC2R 2PG.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Act and in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements of UK-adopted international accounting standards but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Act and has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101, including those relating to the preparation of a cash flow statement or disclosures regarding financial instruments and transactions with related parties.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The key estimates and assumptions are set out in the accounting policies below, together with the related notes to the accounts.

The most significant items include the review of asset values and impairment testing of financial and non-financial assets.

The Directors have at the time of approving these financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for 12 months following the signing of these accounts.

Such estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances and constitute management's best judgment at the date of the financial statements. In the future, actual experience may deviate from these estimates and assumptions, which could affect the financial statements as the original estimates and assumptions are modified, as appropriate, in the year in which the circumstances change.

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of British American Tobacco p.l.c. which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of Section 400 of the Act.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Sterling. Transactions arising in currencies other than Sterling are translated at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than Sterling are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the end of the financial year.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recorded in the period they relate to and are generated in the normal business operations of the Company.

Turnover and income

Turnover consists of rental income from fellow Group subsidiaries as well as guarantee income from fellow Group subsidiaries. Income is recognised in the profit and loss account when all contractual or other applicable conditions for recognition have been met.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Taxation is that chargeable on the profits for the period, together with deferred taxation.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full using the liability method for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or deferred tax liability is settled.

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or changes in equity.

As a UK resident wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, the Company is eligible to surrender tax losses to, or claim tax losses from, fellow members of the same UK group for the purposes of calculating corporation tax due in the UK ("Group Relief").

It is Group policy that tax losses are surrendered unless the entity generating the losses has a particular requirement to carry the losses forward. It is also Group policy not to reimburse entities for Group Relief surrendered unless, on a stand-alone basis and assuming the entity were not in the Group, those losses are judged to have value to the entity generating the loss.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the assets over their useful economic life. No depreciation is provided on freehold land or assets classified as held for sale. Freehold and leasehold property are depreciated at a rate of 2.7 per cent per annum. The Company's land and building known as Globe House is an investment property as defined by International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 40.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Financial instruments

The Company's business model for managing financial assets is set out in the BAT Group Treasury Manual which notes that the primary objective with regard to the management of cash and investments is to protect against the loss of principal.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant instrument and derecognised when it ceases to be a party to such provisions. Such assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised or settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date. If not, they are classified as non-current. Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs where applicable, with subsequent measurement as set out below. The Company's financial assets (loans and receivables, amounts owed by Group undertakings and other debtors) are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Non-derivative financial liabilities, including creditors, are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Where interest bearing receivables and payables have their floating rates based on benchmark rates, such as London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Company accounted for the application of replacement benchmark rates in accordance with the Amendments to International Financial Reporting Standard 9 *Financial Instruments* published in 2019 (phase 1) and 2020 (phase 2) when applicable. The replacement rate Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA") has been applied since August 2021.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets which are held at amortised cost are recognised on the initial recognition of the underlying asset. Allowances in respect of loans and other receivables (debtors) are initially recognised at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Where the credit risk on the receivables has increased significantly since initial recognition, allowances are measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

2 Turnover

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	10,316	11,633

Turnover of £10,316,000 comprises rental income from land and buildings from a fellow Group undertaking.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments to be received, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date:

Operating leases	£'000
Less than one year	10,316
Between one and two years	10,316
Between two and three years	6,018

In 2020, in addition to rental income, the Company recorded an income in the amount of £1,317,000 representing a guarantee fee payable by British-American Tobacco (Holdings) Limited in relation to a Mortgage Deed into which the two companies entered in 2014. Pursuant to the Guarantee Agreement signed by the two companies in 2014, British-American Tobacco (Holdings) Limited undertook to pay to the Company a guarantee fee for the period from the date of the Mortgage Deed to and including the Release Date (as defined in the funding agreement referred to in Note 7 Tangible fixed assets), at the rate of £1,200,000 per annum. In 2017, an addendum to the Guarantee Agreement was signed and the decision was made to increase the guarantee fee by £100,000 per annum.

On 23 October 2020, the Guarantee Agreement between the Company and British-American Tobacco (Holdings) Limited was terminated, and the Company was released from all obligations and liabilities of any kind under or in connection with the Mortgage Deed.

3 Other operating income

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Reversal of provision for expected credit loss	2	-
	2	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

4

Other operating expenses

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,395	1,396
Provision for expected credit loss allowance	-	6
	1,395	1,402

Auditor's fees of £2,500 were borne by a fellow Group undertaking (2020: £2,500).

There were no employees (2020: none) and no staff costs during the year (2020: £nil).

None of the Directors received any remuneration in respect of their services as a Director of the Company during the year (2020: £nil). The Company considers that there is no practicable method to allocate a portion of the emoluments the Directors receive from their respective Group company employer for any qualifying services in respect of the Company, as these are considered to be incidental and part of the Directors' overall management responsibilities within the Group.

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Interest receivable from Group undertakings	-	62

6 Taxation

a) Recognised in the Profit and loss account

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the period	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	11	12
Tax rate changes	10	1
Total deferred tax	21	13
Total income tax expense	21	13

b) Factors affecting the taxation charge

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax liability at 31 December 2021 has been calculated based on these rates, reflecting the expected timing of reversal of the related temporary differences (2020: 19%).

The taxation charge for the year differs from the charge that would be expected based on the statutory 19% (2020: 19%) rate of corporation taxation in the UK. The major causes of this difference are listed below:

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

6 Taxation (continued)

b) Factors affecting the taxation charge (continued)

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
Profit for the year	8,902	10,280
Total tax expense	21	13
Profit excluding taxation	8,923	10,293
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	1,695	1,956
Non-deductible expenses	276	252
Group Relief claimed for nil consideration	(1,957)	(2,193)
Transfer pricing adjustments	(3)	(3)
Tax rate changes	10	1
Total tax charge for the period	21	13

(c) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2021 £'000	2020 £'000
At 1 January	21	8
Charged to profit and loss	21	13
At 31 December	42	21
Represented by:		2020 £'000
PPE	42	21
Deferred tax liabilities	42	21

7 Tangible fixed assets

	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	194,294
At 31 December 2021	194,294
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2021	11,931
Charge for the year	1,395
At 31 December 2021	13,326
Net book value	
At 1 January 2021	182,363
At 31 December 2021	180,968

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

The Company owns the Globe House building which is being rented to other Group companies for a period which is less than its useful economic life, with current lease expiring in July 2024. According to IAS 40: Investment Property the building qualifies as an investment property. In 2020, the Globe House market value was estimated at £214,000,000. There were no significant changes to the market value in 2021 considering comparable market rents and property yields.

In 2014, the Company entered into a Mortgage Deed as part of a funding agreement entered into by a fellow subsidiary, British-American Tobacco (Holdings) Limited, and British American Tobacco UK Pension Fund Trustee Limited, the corporate trustee of the Group's UK retirement benefit arrangements. Total contributions payable to the retirement benefit scheme were secured by a charge over the Group's Head Office, Globe House, up to a maximum of £150 million. The charge could be triggered in the event that the Group defaulted on agreed contributions due to the pension fund or if an insolvency event occurred with respect to the UK entities responsible for making the payments.

The charge was released on 23 October 2020, when British-American Tobacco (Holdings) Limited and the Company terminated the Guarantee Agreement and the Company was released from all obligations and liabilities of any kind under or in connection with the Mortgage Deed.

8 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings – gross	107,324	97,008
Expected credit loss allowance	(37)	(39)
Amounts owed by Group undertakings – net	107,287	96,969

Included within amounts owed by Group undertakings is an amount of £107,324,000 (2020: £86,693,000) which is unsecured, repayable on demand and bearing interest. The Company has amounts receivable from fellow Group subsidiaries where the variable interest rate is in accordance with the Group's intercompany lending agreements. During 2021, the standard lending agreements within the Group were revised to take account of global benchmark interest rate reform. Prior to 1 August 2021 the applicable rate was based on LIBOR and with effect from this date it is based SONIA. Management considers the replacement rates in the revised intercompany agreement to be economically equivalent to those used previously. The impact of the change in rates was not significant to the Company.

The movement in allowance account is as follows:

	£'000
1 January 2021	39
Reversed in the year	(2)
31 December 2021	37

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

9 Capital and reserves

(a) Called up share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each	2021	2020
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
- value	£140,804	£140,804
- number	140,804	140,804

The called up share capital account records the nominal value of shares issued.

(b) Share premium account

The share premium account includes the difference between the value of shares issued and their nominal value.

(c) Profit and loss account

This includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses. All reserves in respect of profit and loss are distributable reserves.

10 Related party disclosures

As a wholly owned subsidiary the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101 from disclosing transactions with other subsidiary undertakings of the Group.

11 Parent undertakings

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is British American Tobacco p.l.c. being incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Weston Investment Company Limited. Group financial statements are prepared only at Group level and may be obtained from:

The Company Secretary
Globe House
4 Temple Place
London
WC2R 2PG