



**BRITISH AMERICAN
TOBACCO**

BASE PROSPECTUS

B.A.T. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE p.l.c.

(incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales)

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO HOLDINGS (THE NETHERLANDS) B.V.

(incorporated with limited liability in The Netherlands)

US\$16,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO p.l.c.

(incorporated with limited liability in England and Wales)

and each of the Issuers (except where it is the relevant Issuer)

On 6 July 1998, each of B.A.T. International Finance p.l.c. ("**BATIF**"), B.A.T. Capital Corporation ("**BATCAP**") and B.A.T. Finance B.V. ("**BATFIN**") entered into a Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**") for the issue of Euro Medium Term Notes (the "**Notes**"). On 16 April 2003, British American Tobacco Holdings (The Netherlands) B.V. ("**BATHTN**") acceded to the Programme as an issuer and, where relevant, a guarantor and BATFIN was removed as an issuer and a guarantor under the Programme. On 9 December 2011, BATCAP was removed as an issuer and a guarantor under the Programme. BATIF and BATHTN are each, in their capacities as issuers under the Programme, an "**Issuer**" and together referred to as the "**Issuers**". This Base Prospectus supersedes any previous base prospectus, offering memorandum, programme memorandum, information memorandum or any amendments or supplements thereto. Any Notes issued under the Programme on or after the date of this Base Prospectus are issued subject to the provisions herein. This Base Prospectus does not affect any Notes already issued.

Prospective investors should be aware that any investment in Notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors**" beginning on page 9.**

Under the Programme, each of BATIF and BATHTN may from time to time issue Notes in bearer form denominated in any currency agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below). If the applicable Final Terms state that Global Notes (each as defined herein) are to be issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form, the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the relevant Tranche (as defined herein) to a common safekeeper (the "**Common Safekeeper**") for Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**"). Global notes which are not issued in NGN form ("**Classic Global Notes**" or "**CGNs**") and Certificates (as defined herein) will be deposited on the issue date of the relevant Tranche with a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (the "**Common Depositary**").

The payments of all amounts payable in respect of the Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by British American Tobacco p.l.c. ("**BAT**") and each of BATIF and BATHTN except where it is the relevant Issuer (the "**Guarantors**" and each a "**Guarantor**" and together with the Issuers, the "**Obligors**"). In certain circumstances, certain other companies may also become guarantors of Notes issued under the Programme.

Application has been made to the Financial Conduct Authority under Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**FSMA**") (the "**UK Listing Authority**") for Notes issued under the Programme described in this Base Prospectus during the period of twelve months after the date hereof to be admitted to the official list of the UK Listing Authority (the "**Official List**") and to the London Stock Exchange plc (the "**London Stock Exchange**") for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market (the "**Market**"). References in this Base Prospectus to Notes being "**listed**" (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to trading on the Market and have been admitted to the Official List. The Market is a regulated market for the purposes of the Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and the Council on Markets in financial instruments ("**MiFID**").

The Programme has been rated A- by Fitch Ratings Ltd ("**Fitch**"), A3 by Moody's Italia S.r.l. ("**Moody's**") and A- by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("**Standard & Poor's**"). Long term debt issued or guaranteed by BAT is rated A- by Fitch, A3 by Moody's and A- by Standard & Poor's. Short term debt issued or guaranteed by BAT is rated F2 by Fitch, P-2 by Moody's and A-2 by Standard & Poor's. Each of Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's is established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (as amended) (the "**CRA Regulation**"). Tranches of Notes to be issued under the Programme will either be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Arranger

Deutsche Bank

Dealers

**Barclays
Citigroup
HSBC
Lloyds Bank
Santander Global Banking & Markets
SMBC Nikko
The Royal Bank of Scotland**

**BNP PARIBAS
Commerzbank
Deutsche Bank
J.P. Morgan Cazenove
Société Générale Corporate & Investment Banking**

Each of BAT, BATIF and BATHTN accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and the Final Terms for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge and belief of BAT, BATIF and BATHTN, each of the foregoing declares (each having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) that the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are incorporated herein by reference as described in “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*” below. This Base Prospectus shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are so incorporated and form part of this Base Prospectus.

The Obligors have confirmed to the dealers (the “**Dealers**”) named under “*Subscription and Sale*” below that this Base Prospectus is true and accurate in all material respects and not misleading in any material respect; that the opinions and intentions expressed therein are honestly held; that there are no other facts in relation to the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus the omission of which would, in the context of the issue of the Notes, make any statement therein or opinions or intentions expressed therein misleading in any material respect; and that all reasonable enquiries have been made to verify the foregoing provided, however, that the confirmation expressed in this sentence does not extend to the information set out under “*Subscription and Sale*” below.

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of the Notes, the issue price of the Notes and any other terms and conditions not contained in this Base Prospectus which are applicable to each Tranche (as defined under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”) of Notes will be set out in a final terms document (the “**Final Terms**”) which will be delivered to the UK Listing Authority and the London Stock Exchange and will be available on the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange.

This Base Prospectus, together with supplements to this Base Prospectus from time to time (each a “**Supplement**” and together, the “**Supplements**”), comprises a base prospectus for the purpose of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003, as amended, to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in the relevant Member State of the European Economic Area (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) for the purpose of giving information with regards to the Issuers and the Guarantors which is necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit and losses and prospects of the Issuers and the Guarantors and of the rights attaching to the Notes. In relation to each separate issue of Notes, the final offer price and the amount of such Notes will be determined by the relevant Issuer and Guarantors and the relevant Dealer(s) in accordance with prevailing market conditions at the time of the issue of the Notes and will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

No person has been authorised by the Obligors, any Dealer or The Law Debenture Trust Corporation p.l.c. (the “**Trustee**”) to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any information supplied by the Obligors or such other information as is in the public domain and, if given or made, such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Obligors or the Trustee or any Dealer.

No representation or warranty is made or implied by the Dealers or the Trustee or any of their respective affiliates, and neither the Dealers, the Trustee nor any of their respective affiliates makes any representation or warranty or accepts any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus. Save as required by the

rules of the UK Listing Authority, neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall, in any circumstances, create any implication that the information contained in this Base Prospectus is true subsequent to the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial situation of the Issuers or Guarantors since the date hereof or, as the case may be, the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or the balance sheet date of the most recent financial statements which are incorporated into this Base Prospectus by reference or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct at any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The distribution of this Base Prospectus and any Final Terms and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Obligors and the Dealers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes and on the distribution of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms and other offering material relating to the Notes, see “*Subscription and Sale*” below. In particular, no action has been taken by the Obligors, the Dealers or the Trustee which would permit a public offering of any Notes outside the United Kingdom or distribution of this Base Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. In addition, Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) unless the Notes are registered under the Securities Act or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available.

The Notes are subject to US tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to United States persons (as defined below), except in certain transactions permitted by US Treasury Regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

This Base Prospectus has not been submitted for clearance to the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers*.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any Final Terms may be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any Final Terms constitutes an offer or an invitation to subscribe for or purchase any Notes and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Obligors, the Dealers, the Trustee or any of them that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms shall be taken to have made its own investigation and appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Obligors.

The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time under the Programme will not exceed US\$16,000,000,000 (and for this purpose, any Notes denominated in another currency shall be translated into US dollars at a rate to be determined either as of the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Notes or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Programme Agreement). The maximum aggregate principal amount of Notes in respect of each Issuer which may be outstanding at any one time

under the Programme may be increased from time to time, subject to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Programme Agreement as defined under “*Subscription and Sale*” below.

Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor’s currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured and appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor’s overall investment portfolio.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities and each potential investor should consult its legal advisers or the appropriate regulators.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE OF ANY TRANCHE OF NOTES, ONE OR MORE RELEVANT DEALERS (THE “**STABILISING MANAGER(S)**”) (OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISING MANAGER(S)) MAY OVER-ALLOT NOTES OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WITH A VIEW TO SUPPORTING THE MARKET PRICE OF THE NOTES OF THE SERIES OF WHICH SUCH TRANCHE FORMS PART AT A LEVEL HIGHER THAN THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE STABILISING MANAGER(S) (OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISING MANAGER(S)) WILL UNDERTAKE SUCH STABILISATION ACTION. ANY STABILISATION ACTION MAY BEGIN ON OR AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH ADEQUATE PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF THE TERMS OF THE OFFER OF THE RELEVANT TRANCHE IS MADE AND, IF BEGUN, MAY BE ENDED AT ANY TIME, BUT IT MUST END NO LATER THAN THE EARLIER OF 30 DAYS AFTER THE ISSUE DATE OF THE RELEVANT TRANCHE OF NOTES AND 60 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ALLOTMENT OF THE RELEVANT TRANCHE OF NOTES. ANY STABILISATION OR OVER-ALLOTMENT MUST BE CONDUCTED BY THE RELEVANT STABILISING MANAGER(S) (OR ANY PERSON ACTING ON BEHALF OF ANY STABILISING MANAGER(S)) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND RULES.

In this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified, references to: a “**Member State**” are references to a Member State of the European Economic Area; “**EUR**”, “**€**”, “**euro**” or “**Euro**” refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended from time to time; “**Japanese Yen**”, “**Yen**” or “**¥**” refer to the lawful currency of Japan; “**Sterling**” or “**£**” refer to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom; “**US\$**” or “**US dollars**” are to be lawful currency of the United States of America; “**CAD\$**” refer to the lawful currency of Canada; and “**DKK**” refer to the lawful currency of the Kingdom of Denmark.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Base Prospectus may contain forward-looking statements. BAT and its subsidiaries (together, the “**Group**”) may also make written or oral forward-looking statements in their audited annual financial statements, in their interim financial statements, in their offering circulars, in press releases and other written materials and in oral statements made by their officers, directors or employees to third parties. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about BAT’s and/or the Group’s beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current plans, estimates and projections and such statements reflect BAT and/or the Group’s judgement at the date of this document and are not intended to give any assurances as to future results. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and, save as required by the rules of the UK Listing Authority, BAT and the Group undertake no obligation to update publicly any of them in light of new information or future events. The Issuers and the Guarantor will comply with their obligations to publish updated information as required by law or by any regulatory authority but assume no further obligation to publish additional information.

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Base Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with:

1. the published consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011, together with the audit report thereon, for BATIF contained on pages 5 to 35 of the BATIF 2011 Annual Report;
2. the published consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2012, together with the audit report thereon, for BATIF contained on pages 5 to 34 of the BATIF 2012 Annual Report;
3. the published non-consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011, together with the audit report thereon, for BATHTN contained on pages 5 to 22 of the BATHTN Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2011;
4. the published non-consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2012, together with the audit report thereon, for BATHTN contained on pages 5 to 23 of the BATHTN Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2012;
5. the published consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011, together with the audit report thereon, for BAT contained on pages 109 to 191 of the BAT Annual Report 2011;
6. the published consolidated audited annual financial information as at and for the year ended 31 December 2012, together with the audit report thereon, for BAT contained on pages 107 to 187 of the BAT Annual Report 2012;
7. the published unaudited condensed consolidated financial information as at and for the period ended 30 June 2013, together with the interim review report thereon, for BAT contained on pages 11 to 37 of BAT's Half-Yearly Report to 30 June 2013 (the "**Interim Financial Information**");
8. the section entitled "Terms and Conditions" on pages 52 to 79 of the Prospectus dated 9 December 2011 relating to the Programme; and
9. the section entitled "Terms and Conditions" on pages 48 to 72 of the Prospectus dated 11 December 2012 relating to the Programme,

each of which have been previously published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus and which have been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority or filed with it. Such information shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus save that any statement contained in this Base Prospectus or in any information incorporated by reference in, and forming part of, this Base Prospectus shall be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in any information subsequently incorporated by reference herein by way of a supplement prepared in accordance with Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive modifies or supersedes such statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). For the avoidance of doubt, information, documents or statements to be incorporated by reference into, or expressed to form part of, the information referred to in (1) to (7) above do not form part of this Base Prospectus.

Any non-incorporated parts of a document referred to above do not form part of this Base Prospectus as they are either not relevant for investors or are covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Each Obligor will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Base Prospectus has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents containing the information deemed to be incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above. Requests for such documents should be directed to the relevant Issuer and Guarantor at its office set out at the end of this Base Prospectus. In addition, such documents will be available from the principal office in England of the Principal Paying Agent at Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB and BAT at Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG and on the Regulatory News Service of the London Stock Exchange at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html for Notes (including Final Terms) admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the Regulated Market of the London Stock Exchange.

In relation to any issue of Notes, the applicable Final Terms should be read in conjunction with this Base Prospectus.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Under the Programme, each Issuer may from time to time issue Notes denominated in any currency and having a minimum maturity of one month, subject as set out in this Base Prospectus. A summary of the terms and conditions of the Programme and the Notes appears below. The applicable terms of any Notes will be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer prior to the issue of the Notes and will be set out in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes endorsed on, attached to, or incorporated by reference into, the Notes, as completed by the applicable Final Terms attached to, or endorsed on, such Notes, as more fully described under "*Form of the Notes*" below. This Base Prospectus and any supplement will only be valid for admitting Notes to the Official List during the period of 12 months from the date hereof in an aggregate nominal amount which, when added to the aggregate nominal amount then outstanding of all Notes previously or simultaneously issued under the Programme, does not exceed US\$16,000,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies. For the purpose of calculating the US dollar equivalent of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes issued under the Programme from time to time:

1. the US dollar equivalent of Notes denominated in another Specified Currency (as specified in the applicable Final Terms in relation to the relevant Notes, described under "*Form of the Notes*" below) shall be determined, at the discretion of the relevant Issuer, either as of the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Notes or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London, in each case on the basis of the spot rate for the sale of the US dollar against the purchase of such Specified Currency in the London foreign exchange market quoted by any leading international bank selected by the relevant Issuer on the relevant day of calculation; and
2. the US dollar equivalent of Zero Coupon Notes (as specified in the applicable Final Terms in relation to the relevant Notes, described under "*Form of the Notes*" below) and other Notes issued at a discount or a premium shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the net proceeds received by the relevant Issuer for the relevant issue.

As used herein "Specified Currency" means, in relation to an issue of Notes, the currency stated as such in the applicable Final Terms.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

The following description does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this document and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms. Words and expressions defined in “Form of the Notes” and “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” below shall have the same meanings in this description.

Issuers:	B.A.T. International Finance p.l.c. (“ BATIF ”) British American Tobacco Holdings (The Netherlands) B.V. (“ BATHTN ”)
Guarantors:	British American Tobacco p.l.c. (“ BAT ”) BATIF (except where it is the Issuer) BATHTN (except where it is the Issuer) In certain circumstances (as described on page 51), certain other companies may also become guarantors of Notes issued under the Programme
Description:	Euro Medium Term Note Programme
Arranger:	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Dealers:	Banco Santander, S.A. Barclays Bank PLC BNP Paribas Citigroup Global Markets Limited Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch HSBC Bank plc J.P. Morgan Securities plc Lloyds Bank plc SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited Société Générale The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and any other Dealers appointed in accordance with the Programme Agreement.
Certain Restrictions:	Each issue of Notes denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see “ <i>Subscription and Sale</i> ”).
Issuing and Principal Paying Agent:	Citibank, N.A., London Branch
Paying Agent:	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, <i>société anonyme</i>
Trustee:	The Law Debenture Trust Corporation p.l.c.
Programme Size:	Up to US\$16,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described under “ <i>General Description of the Programme</i> ”) outstanding at any time.

The Obligors may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.

Distribution: Notes may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.

Currencies: Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Maturities: Such maturities as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Issuer, the relevant Guarantors or the relevant Specified Currency.

Issue Price: Notes may be issued at an issue price which is at par or at a discount to, or premium over, par as specified in the relevant Final Terms. The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the relevant Issuer, the Guarantors and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with the prevailing market conditions.

Form of Notes: The Notes will be in bearer form and will on issue be represented by a Temporary Global Note. Each Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for either (i) interests in a Permanent Global Note or (ii) definitive Notes, as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Each Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable for definitive Notes upon either (a) in certain circumstances, not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) to the Agent as described therein or (b) only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event, all as described under "*Form of the Notes*".

Fixed Rate Notes: Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and on redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Floating Rate Notes: Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate determined:

- (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, in each case as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes of the relevant Series; or
- (ii) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the

agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service.

The margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) for each Series of Floating Rate Notes. Floating Rate Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both.

Interest on Floating Rate Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Zero Coupon Notes:

Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount and will not bear interest.

Redemption:

The applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated maturity (other than for taxation reasons or following an Event of Default) or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the relevant Issuer and/or the Noteholders upon giving not more than 30 nor less than 15 days' notice (or such other notice period as specified in the applicable Final Terms) to the Noteholders or the relevant Issuer, as the case may be, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the relevant Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Notes issued on terms that they must be redeemed before their first anniversary may be subject to restrictions on their denomination and distribution. See "*Certain Restrictions*" above and "*Denominations of Notes*" below.

Denomination of Notes:

In the case of any Notes which are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") or offered to the public in a Member State of the EEA in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive, the minimum Specified Denomination shall be €100,000 (or the equivalent of such amounts in another currency as at the date of issue of the Notes).

In addition, unless otherwise permitted by then current laws and regulations, Notes (including Notes denominated in Sterling) in respect of which the issue proceeds are received by the Issuer in the United Kingdom and which have a maturity of less than one year will (A) have a minimum redemption value of £100,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies) and be issued only to (1) persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or (2) persons who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose

of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or (B) be issued in other circumstances which do not constitute a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA by the Issuer.

Taxation:

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes issued by BATIF will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes of the United Kingdom, unless such withholding is required by law. In the event that any such withholding or deduction is made, BATIF or, as the case may be, the relevant Guarantor will, save in certain limited circumstances provided in Condition 7, be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so withheld or deducted.

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes issued by BATHTN will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes of the Netherlands, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In the event that such withholding or deduction is made, BATHTN or, as the case may be, the relevant Guarantor, will, save in certain limited circumstances provided in Condition 7, be required to pay additional amounts to cover the amounts so withheld or deducted.

Negative Pledge:

The terms of the Notes will contain a negative pledge provision as further described in Condition 3.

Cross Default:

The terms of the Notes will contain a cross default provision as further described in Condition 9.

Status of the Notes:

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3) unsecured obligations of the relevant Issuer and will rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and (subject as aforesaid and save to the extent that laws affecting creditors' rights generally in a bankruptcy or winding up may give preference to any of such other obligations) equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Issuer from time to time outstanding.

Guarantee:

The Notes will be unconditionally and irrevocably and jointly and severally guaranteed by the Guarantors. The obligations of each Guarantor under such guarantee will be direct, unconditional and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3) unsecured obligations of such Guarantor and (subject as aforesaid and save to the extent that laws affecting creditors' rights generally in a bankruptcy or winding up may give preference to any of such other obligations) will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of such Guarantor from time to time outstanding.

Rating:

The Programme has been rated A- by Fitch, A3 by Moody's and A- by Standard & Poor's. Each of Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's is established in the European Union and

registered under the CRA Regulation. Tranches of Notes to be issued under the Programme will either be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Programme. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, the applicable rating(s) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Listing:

Application has been made for Notes issued under the Programme to be admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Regulated Market.

The applicable Final Terms will state on which stock exchange(s) the relevant Notes are to be listed.

Governing Law:

The Notes, and any non-contractual matters arising out of or in connection with them, will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, English law.

Selling Restrictions:

There are restrictions on the offer, sale and transfer of the Notes in the United States, the European Economic Area (including the United Kingdom, France and The Netherlands), Japan and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Notes - see "*Subscription and Sale*" below.

United States Selling Restrictions:

Regulation S, Category 2; TEFRA C or TEFRA D, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

RISK FACTORS

The following factors may affect the ability of the Issuers and the Guarantors to fulfil their obligations under Notes issued under the Programme. Most of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and neither the Issuers nor the Guarantors are in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

In addition, factors which could be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme are also described below.

The Obligors believe that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in Notes issued under the Programme and any prospective purchasers of the Notes should note that, should any of the circumstances discussed in this risk factors section arise, they may lose the value of their entire investment. Prospective purchasers of the Notes offered under the Programme should note that the inability of the Issuers and Guarantors to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes may occur for reasons other than those stated below and neither the Issuers nor the Guarantors represent that such statements below regarding the risks of holding any Notes are exhaustive. Prospective purchasers of Notes should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus and reach their own views prior to making any investment decisions.

Factors that may affect the Issuers' ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme and the Guarantors' ability to fulfil their obligations under the guarantees.

Significant increases in tobacco-related taxes have been proposed or enacted and are likely to continue to be proposed or enacted in numerous jurisdictions. These tax increases may result in a decline in overall sales volume for the Group's products or may alter the Group's sales mix in favour of value-for-money brands

Tobacco products are subject to high levels of taxation, including excise taxes, sales taxes and import duties in most markets in which the Group operates. In many of these markets, taxes are generally increasing but the rate of increase varies between markets and between different types of tobacco products. Increased tobacco taxes, laws establishing minimum retail selling prices, changes in relative tax rates for different tobacco products or adjustments to excise structures, may result in a decline in overall sales volume for the Group's products or alter its sales mix in favour of value-for-money brands and may adversely impact working capital and lead to loss of profit. Increases in tobacco-related taxes or changes to excise structures can limit the Group's ability to increase the prices on tobacco products and can also lead to portfolio erosion and growth in illicit trade.

Competition from illicit sources may have an adverse effect on the Group's overall sales volume, restricting the ability to increase selling prices and damaging brand equity

Illicit trade in the form of counterfeit products, smuggled genuine products, and locally manufactured products on which applicable taxes are evaded, represents a significant and growing threat to the legitimate tobacco industry. Factors such as increasing tax regimes, regulatory restrictions, compliance requirements and economic downturn are encouraging more consumers to switch to illegal cheaper tobacco products and providing greater rewards for smugglers. Illicit trade can have an adverse effect on the Group's overall sales volume, restrict the ability to increase selling prices, damage brand equity and may lead to commoditisation of the Group's products.

The Group's business faces increasing tobacco-control and regulation which may have an impact on the Group's overall sales volume and profits

Regulation, often introduced without the industry's input, combined with a generally diminishing social acceptance of smoking, has in certain markets resulted in reduced legal industry volumes. In addition, further tobacco-control regulation is inevitable over the medium term in most of the Group's markets, and is driven by guidelines and protocols derived from the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control ("**FCTC**"), and other tobacco-control activities undertaken outside the FCTC process (e.g. the European Union, the US Food and Drug Administration and domestic regulation). The FCTC is an international public health treaty that establishes a global agenda to regulate tobacco in an effort to reduce tobacco initiation and to encourage tobacco cessation. Over 170 governments worldwide have ratified the FCTC. The FCTC has led to increased efforts by tobacco-control advocates and public health organisations to reduce the supply and demand of tobacco products, and to encourage governments to further regulate the tobacco industry. Many of the measures outlined in the FCTC have been or are being implemented by means of national legislation in many markets in which the Group operates. Most regulation or potential regulatory initiatives can be categorised as follows:

- Place: regulations and restrictions on smoking in public and work places (e.g. smoking bans);
- Product: regulation on use of ingredients, product design and attributes (e.g. ceilings regarding tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide yields), as well as product disclosures (e.g. ingredients and emissions);
- Packaging and labelling: regulation on pictorial health warnings, rotating health warnings, use of descriptors, size of warnings and other government mandated messages, and plain packaging with all the attendant implications for the ability to fully utilise trademarks and other intellectual property rights;
- Promotion and advertising: regulation on communications to consumers regarding tobacco products;
- Purchase: regulation on the manner in which tobacco products are sold, such as type of outlet (e.g. supermarkets and vending machines) and how they are sold (e.g. above the counter versus beneath the counter); and
- Price: regulations which have implications on the prices which manufacturers can charge for their tobacco products (e.g. by excise or minimum prices).

These types of tobacco-control regulations impact the Group's ability to compete, customers' ability to differentiate products and, in particular, may promote overall volumes of illicit tobacco products and may have an impact on the Group's overall sales volume and value, as well as increasing operational complexity and the Group's cost of doing business. The Group is further affected by the uncertain regulatory environment in respect of non-tobacco nicotine products, including the classification of products and restrictions on advertising.

Further, taking into account the significant number of regulations, including sanctions, that may apply to the Group's businesses across the world, it is possible that the Group may be subject to claims for breach of such regulations. Even when proven untrue, there are often financial costs and reputational impacts in defending against such claims, in particular, considering the speed and spread of any accusations through social media.

The Group's business faces significant tobacco-related and other litigation that could substantially reduce its profitability and could severely impair its liquidity

There are legal and regulatory proceedings related to tobacco products pending in 24 jurisdictions, including the United States and Canada. These proceedings comprise claims for personal injury (both individual claims and class actions); claims for economic loss arising from the treatment of smoking and health-related diseases (such as medical recoupment claims brought by local governments); and challenges to tobacco regulation. There are also proceedings on foot that are not directly related to tobacco products, including: an insolvency preference claim, a price fixing claim, claims relating to a company acquisition and an indirect environmental pollution claim. These various proceedings could give rise to material liability.

In the United States, Brown & Williamson Holdings, Inc. (formerly Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation) ("**B&W**"), is a defendant in a number of product liability cases. In a number of cases, the amounts of compensatory and punitive damages sought may range into the millions and, in some cases, billions of dollars. Although the Group has the benefit of an indemnity from R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company ("**RJRT**"), a subsidiary of Reynolds American Inc., its associate company in which it holds an approximately 42 per cent. ownership interest through B&W, with respect to a broad range of US tobacco-related litigation concerning B&W, if RJRT is unable or unwilling under any particular circumstances to settle or honour the indemnity, the Group is at risk to the extent that the costs related to any liability cannot be recouped through the indemnity.

In Canada, claims for economic loss arising from the treatment of smoking and health-related diseases are being brought by provincial governments in nine provinces. Legislation in other provinces (Nova Scotia) and in two of the three territories has received the Royal Assent but is still not in force. There are similar claims in five other jurisdictions: Nigeria, Spain, Argentina, Brazil and the United States. In Nigeria there are six actions. In addition to the medical cost recoupment actions, there are also ten class actions in Canada spread over seven provinces.

Regulations have been adopted in Brazil and Canada prohibiting the use of almost all additives in the manufacture of tobacco products. The Canadian ingredients ban became effective on 5 July 2012. The ingredients ban in Brazil was due to come into effect on 16 September 2013. However, both the federal Supreme Court and the federal court have issued injunctions suspending the effect of the regulations pending an appeal by a Brazilian tobacco industry union. In parallel, on 27 August 2013, the Brazilian health agency published a "normative instruction" authorising the use of 121 ingredients (excluding menthol) for a period of 12 months.

In Australia, the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act 2011 has now been adopted, and implementation regulations have been issued. This means that plain packaging measures will be required in Australia as of the 1 December 2012. There are, however, challenges to these regulations being brought before the World Trade Organisation by the Ukraine, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Indonesia.

The FCTC encourages litigation against tobacco product manufacturers, and, accordingly, the Group anticipates that new legal claims may arise in the ordinary course of business. Certain rulings in respect of existing cases, if considered favourable to plaintiffs, may give rise to further litigation by others. The Group is increasingly involved in bringing regulatory challenges in response to the introduction of tobacco control measures which the Group believes to be unreasonable. Therefore, the Group's consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position could be materially affected in a particular fiscal quarter or fiscal year by an unfavourable outcome of certain pending or future litigation, including through exposure to substantial liabilities as a result of such outcomes. This, in turn, could materially increase the Group's costs, including costs associated with bringing proceedings and defending such claims, which includes exposure to adverse costs orders. Any negative publicity resulting from these claims may adversely affect the Group's reputation.

The Group is exposed to funding and liquidity, foreign exchange rate, interest rate, and counterparty risks

Funding and liquidity risks expose the Group to shortages of cash and cash equivalents needed in its operations and for refinancing its existing debt. The Group cannot be certain that it will have access to bank finance or to the debt and equity capital markets at all times. Some markets in which the Group operates are subject to currency controls and other limitations on currency convertibility which can affect the ability to pay for imports as well as impede dividend remittances and similar payments. Failure to achieve access to funding and foreign exchange may have an adverse effect on its funding and liquidity position, its credit ratings or its ability to finance acquisitions.

The Group is exposed to changes in currency rates on the translation of the net assets of overseas subsidiaries into its reporting currency, the pound sterling. The Group is also exposed to currency changes from the translation of profits earned in overseas subsidiaries; these exposures are not normally hedged. Exposures also arise from the foreign currency denominated trading transactions undertaken by subsidiaries and dividend flows. The Group maintains both floating and fixed rate debt. Where appropriate, the Group also uses derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, to vary the fixed to floating mix. Changes in currency values and interest rates could have an adverse impact on the Group's financial condition or operations.

Cash deposits and other financial instruments give rise to credit risk on the amounts due from counterparties. The failure of any counterparty to meet its payment obligations or performance undertakings to the Group or the deterioration in the financial condition of one or more trading partners could have an adverse effect on the Group's financial condition or operations. In addition, the failure of a transactional banking counterparty could cause disruption to the Group's operations.

The Group is exposed to risks inherent in operating in a global market

The Group operates in over 180 markets. The Group's results of operations and financial condition are influenced by the economic, regulatory and political situations in the markets and regions in which it has operations, which are often unpredictable and outside its control. Some markets in which the Group operates face the threat of increasing civil unrest and can be subject to frequent changes in regime. In others, terrorism, conflict, the threat of war or criminal activity may have a significant impact on the business environment. Some markets maintain trade barriers or adopt policies that favour domestic producers, preventing or restricting the Group's sales. Political, social, legal, economic, trade or other developments, sanctions, as well as theft and fraud, may have an adverse impact on the Group's investments and businesses or on its consolidated results of operations. National and international sanction regimes may affect jurisdictions where the Group operates or third parties with whom the Group may have commercial relationships and could lead to supply and payment chain disruptions.

The Group's results are also impacted by factors such as the prevailing economic climate, governmental austerity measures, levels of employment, inflation, governmental action to increase minimum wages, employment costs, interest rates, increase in raw material costs, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions, and any change to such factors in any of the markets in which it operates could affect consumer behaviour and have an impact on the Group's revenue, margins and cash flow.

The Group's business may be significantly impacted by constantly changing tax laws and tax rates from around the world

The Group operates in over 180 markets and pays tax in accordance with the tax legislation of those markets. Tax laws and tax rates around the world frequently change and these changes

may have a significant impact on the taxes the Group must pay and may have an impact on its net profits, which could be material.

The Group may be faced with potentially onerous liabilities in the event that it breaches environmental, health and safety laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates

If the Group fails to manage properly the environmental risks and the operational, health and safety laws and regulations to which its business is subject, this could result in business disruption, additional and potentially significant remedial costs and damages, fines, sanctions or other legal consequences and could have a negative impact on the Group's reputation. In addition, changes to local regulations or of the legal environment in which the Group operates may result in additional costs which could adversely affect its operations and financial condition and the value of its assets.

The Group's licences to use certain brands and trademarks may be terminated or not renewed

Some of the brands and trademarks under which the Group's products are sold are licensed to it for a fixed period of time in respect of specified markets, such as the right to use the Camel, Winston and Salem brands and trademarks in various markets in Latin America. In the event that the licence to use any of such brands and trademarks is terminated or is not renewed after the end of the term of the relevant licence, the Group will no longer have the right to use, and to sell products under, such brand(s) and trademark(s) in the relevant markets and this could have an adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Group is exposed to intellectual property rights infringements as a result of limitations in judicial protection and/or inadequate enforceability

The brand names under which the Group's products are sold are key assets of its business. Investments over a period of time have led to many of the Group's brands having significant brand equity and a global appeal to consumers, essential to delivering sustainable profit growth into the future. The protection and maintenance of the reputation of these brands is important to the Group's success. In some of the markets in which the Group operates the risk of intellectual property rights infringement remains high as a result of limitations in judicial protection and/or inadequate enforceability. Any substantial erosion in the value of the brands could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations and financial condition. The Group's strategy or its execution may not maintain the value in any of its product brands.

The Group's market share and profitability may be adversely affected by competitive actions and pricing pressures in the marketplace

The Group operates in highly competitive businesses and geographical markets, which are experiencing industry consolidation. To maintain a competitive advantage the Group must anticipate and respond to new consumer trends through continuous innovation to ensure that brand offers remain consumer relevant. The Group also seeks to develop and market new products, packaging and technologies, including products which potentially have reduced risk such as non-tobacco nicotine products. The Group might be unsuccessful in developing or rolling out new generation products or other innovations which complement its product portfolio, or to extract value from such innovations and investments. Competitors' speed-to-market in branding changes, new product launches, or changes in product mix, as well as the potential failure by the Group to predict changes in consumer behaviour, to install sufficient manufacturing capacity to meet such new or increased demand or to take appropriate pricing decisions, could have an adverse effect on the Group's operations and results.

The Group's business is vulnerable to the effects of a tough trading environment

In tough competitive environments, where the price burden on consumers is high because of taxation, limited purchasing power or reduced affordability, the Group's ability to raise prices could be limited. In addition, the Group may be vulnerable to market size reduction, customer down-trading (including to fine cut), illicit trade and competitors aggressively taking market share through price repositioning, which generally has the impact of reducing the overall profit pool of the market and therefore its profits.

The Group may lose market share and profit due to the loss of production capacity or key suppliers, distribution interruption or commodity risk

There are some product categories in respect of which the Group does not have over-capacity or where substitution between different production plants is very difficult. The Group may lose market share and profit in the event of loss of or insufficient production capacity needed to supply its products or meet increased demand. The Group has an increasingly global approach to managing its supply chain, covering direct agronomy services support to leaf growers, direct and indirect procurement, tobacco products manufacturing and distribution, with the aim of reducing complexity and rationalising manufacturing sites and suppliers (where appropriate) to leverage economies of scale while maintaining quality standards. Supply chain rationalisation projects, including the factory footprint, require significant project management. Severe disruption to any aspect of the Group's supply chain or suppliers' operations or deterioration in the financial condition of a trading partner could have an adverse impact on its ability to produce and deliver products meeting customer demands. A continuing industry consolidation among distributors and suppliers could lead to reduced efficiency, higher costs and concentrated risk of supply chain interruptions. In certain markets, distribution of the Group's products is through channels managed by third parties, and is often licensed by governments. In these instances, the Group's sales volume may be adversely affected by the loss of such distributions.

Further, raw materials and other inputs, such as leaf, wood pulp and energy, used in the Group's businesses are commodities that are subject to price volatility caused by factors including weather conditions, growing conditions, climate change, local planting decisions, market fluctuations and changes in agricultural regulations. The Group's access to raw materials may be adversely affected by a significant event occurring in one or more major leaf growing areas. Climatic instability may have a negative impact on the business, which may include decreased quantity and/or quality of leaf, increased prices, reallocation of growing areas and factories or supply-chain disruptions. Commodity price changes beyond the Group's control may result in unexpected increases in raw materials and packaging costs for its products. The Group may not be able to increase its prices to offset these increased costs without suffering reduced sales volume and income.

The Group has operations in geographic areas where full insurance coverage against damage resulting from natural disasters may not be obtainable or coverage may be subject to other limitations. The Group may be unable to recover any damages covered by its insurance or obtain certain types of insurance in the future.

Contamination of the Group's products could adversely impact sales volume, market share and profitability

The Group's market position may be affected through the contamination of its products, either by accident or deliberately with malicious intent during the manufacturing process or supply chain. In these instances, significant costs may be incurred in recalling products from the market. In addition, consumers may lose confidence in the specific brand affected by the contamination, resulting in a loss of sales volume which may take a long time to recover. During this time the

Group's competitors may increase substantially their market share which would subsequently be difficult and costly to regain.

Failure to successfully design, implement and sustain an integrated operating model or to deliver costs savings may reduce profitability

The Group aims to improve profitability and productivity through supply chain improvements and the implementation of a new global operating model, including standardisation of processes and shared back-office services. The failure to successfully design, implement and sustain the integrated operating model and organisational structure could lead to unrealised benefits, increased costs, disruption to operations, decreased trading performance and reduced market share, which in turn could further reduce profitability and funds available for investment in long-term growth opportunities.

The Group may be exposed to reduced trading performance in key markets

A substantial majority of the Group's profit from operations is based on its operations in 12 markets. The Group's reported profits may be adversely affected by a significant downturn in one or more of these larger markets.

The Group may be adversely affected by its leading market position in certain markets

The Group has leading market shares in certain markets in which it operates. As a result, the Group may be subject to investigation for alleged abuse of its position in markets in which it has significant market shares, which could result in adverse regulatory action by the authorities, including monetary fines and negative publicity.

The Group may not be able to expand its portfolio through successful mergers, acquisitions or joint ventures and may become liable for claims arising prior to such transactions

The Group's growth strategy includes a combination of organic growth as well as mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures. The Group may not be able to expand its business through successful mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, to correctly value strategic opportunities or to successfully integrate the businesses that it acquires or establishes, or obtain the appropriate regulatory approvals for such acquisitions or joint ventures. The integration of businesses involves risks, including the risk that the integration may divert the Group's focus and resources from its goals and the risk that the integration may take longer and be more expensive than expected. Any of the foregoing risks could result in increased costs, decreased revenues or a loss of opportunities and have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, the Group may become liable for claims arising in respect of conduct prior to the merger or acquisition of the businesses in the event that it is deemed to be a successor to the liabilities of the acquired company. An adverse judgment against the Group may adversely affect its business.

The Group may be unsuccessful in its attempts to develop tobacco products with the potential to reduce the risks of tobacco-related diseases

The Group devotes considerable resources into the research and development of combustible and non-combustible products, which may have the potential to reduce the risks of tobacco-related disease. Given the challenges in achieving consumer, regulatory and scientific acceptance of these products, there is a risk that these investments may incur significant costs without achieving financial success. If the Group does not succeed, but its competitors do, the Group may be at a competitive disadvantage. Furthermore, it cannot be predicted whether

regulations will permit the marketing of tobacco products that claim to reduce risks to consumers, which would significantly undermine the commercial viability of these products. The occurrence of any of the above described risks could have an adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Group may be unsuccessful in launching innovative products that offer consumers meaningful value added differentiation

The Group focuses its research and development activities on both creating new products and processes and maintaining and improving the quality of its existing products. In a competitive market, the Group believes innovation is key to organic growth and consider that one of its key challenges in the medium and long-term will be to provide consumers with high-quality products that take into account their changing preferences and expectations.

Implementation of FCTC articles 9 and 10 and the revision of the EU's Tobacco Product Directive may give rise to product regulation that reduces the ability to innovate as well as differentiate tobacco products through severe restrictions on ingredients and design.

Loss of key personnel could have a negative impact on the Group's operations

The Group relies on a number of highly experienced employees with detailed knowledge of tobacco and other business-related issues. Unanticipated losses of key employees or the inability to identify, attract and retain qualified personnel in the future could adversely affect the Group's business operations.

Reliance on information technology means that a significant disruption could affect the Group's communications and operations

The Group increasingly relies on information technology systems for its internal communications, controls, reporting and relations with customers and suppliers. A significant disruption due to computer viruses, malicious intrusions, the failure of a key supplier of IT services or software for financial or technical reasons, the lack of infrastructure or application resilience, insufficient disaster recovery service levels, the setting up of shared services centres or the installation of new systems could affect the Group's communications and operations. Any data, including confidential information stored or transported by IT systems, could be corrupted, lost or disclosed, causing reputational, competitive or operational damage or legal liability. Restoring or recreating such information could be costly, difficult or even impossible.

The Group has net liabilities under its retirement benefit schemes which may increase in the future due to a number of factors

The Group operates approximately 180 retirement benefit arrangements worldwide. These arrangements have been developed in accordance with local practices in the markets concerned. The majority of the Group's scheme members belong to defined benefit schemes, most of which are funded externally, although it operates an increasing number of defined contribution schemes. The contributions to the Group's defined benefit schemes and their valuations are determined in accordance with the advice of independent, professionally qualified actuaries. Changes in asset returns, salary increases, inflation, long-term interest rates and other actuarial assumptions could have an adverse impact on the Group's financial condition and operations, hence adversely affect the Group's credit rating and its ability to raise funds.

The Group may be adversely affected by the performance of the Group's associates

Although the Group owns an approximately 42 per cent. interest in Reynolds American Inc., its associate company in the United States and the parent of RJRT, and an approximately 31 per

cent. interest in ITC Limited (“ITC”), its associate company in India, the Group does not have control over either of these associates. The Group's ownership interest in Reynolds American Inc. and ITC means it may be affected by their businesses and respective financial performances, as they are subject to tobacco-related industry and business risk factors similar to those the Group faces.

The Group's business may be negatively affected by the eurozone debt crisis

The Group's businesses and performance are influenced by local and global economic conditions and perceptions of those conditions and future economic prospects. In recent years, the global markets and economic conditions have been negatively impacted by market perceptions regarding the ability of certain EU member states to service their sovereign debt obligations, together with the risk of contagion to other, more stable, countries. The large sovereign debts and/or fiscal deficits of a number of European countries and the United States have raised concerns regarding the financial condition of financial institutions, insurers and other corporates (i) located in these countries; (ii) that have direct or indirect exposure to these countries; and/or (iii) whose banks, counterparties, custodians, customers, service providers, sources of funding and/or suppliers have direct or indirect exposure to these countries. The default, or a significant decline in the credit rating, of one or more sovereigns or financial institutions, as well as the breakup of or exits from the European Union and/or eurozone, could cause severe stress in the financial system generally and on the euro as a currency, could disrupt the banking system generally and adversely affect the markets in which the Group operates and the businesses and economic condition and prospects of the Group's counterparties, customers, suppliers or creditors, directly or indirectly, in ways which are difficult to predict. In addition, these risks, alone or in combination with regulatory changes, including devaluation of local currencies and increased inflation, or actions of market participants, may increase the Group's exposure to foreign exchange rate risks and cause a loss of competitiveness from increased production cost and lower revenue, increased customer down trading, significant write-downs of stock and a growth in illicit trade.

Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Programme

Each of BAT and BATHTN is a holding company dependent on its subsidiaries and associates for dividends and other payments to service the guarantee and the Notes respectively, and the other Obligor is a special finance subsidiary without operating company subsidiaries and are dependent on payments from other Group members to service their obligations.

BAT and the other Obligors do not directly conduct business operations. Consequently, the Obligors are dependent on dividend and other payments from Group members to make payments on the Notes or the Guarantees. Holders of the Notes will not have any direct claim on the cash flow or assets of any operating subsidiaries or BAT's associated companies. The operating subsidiaries in the Group and associated companies will have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay amounts due under the Notes or the Guarantees, or make funds available to BAT or the other Obligors for those payments.

The ability of subsidiaries or associates to make dividends or other payments will depend on their cash flows and earnings which, in turn, will be affected by all of the factors discussed herein. In addition, under the corporate law of many jurisdictions, including the United Kingdom, the ability of some subsidiaries and associates to pay dividends is limited to the amount of distributable reserves of such companies.

The Notes are unsecured obligations of each Issuer and rank behind secured obligations on insolvency

Holders of secured obligations of each Issuer will have claims that are prior to the claims of holders of the Notes to the extent of the value of the assets securing those other obligations. The Notes are effectively subordinated to secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing those other obligations. In the event of any distribution of assets or payment in any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation, reorganisation, or other bankruptcy proceeding, the assets securing the claims of secured creditors will be available to satisfy the claims of those creditors, if any, before they are available to unsecured creditors, including the holders of the Notes. In any of the foregoing events, there is no assurance to holders of the Notes that there will be sufficient assets to pay amounts due on the Notes. As a result, holders of Notes may receive less, rateably, than holders of any secured obligations.

The trading market for debt securities may be volatile and may be adversely impacted by many events

The market for debt securities is influenced by the economic and market conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates and inflation rates in Europe and other industrialised countries and areas. There can be no assurance that events in Europe or elsewhere will not cause market volatility or that such volatility will not adversely affect the price of Notes or that economic and market conditions will not have any other adverse effect.

An active trading market for the Notes may not develop

There can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Notes will develop, or, if one does develop, that it will be maintained or remain liquid. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained, the market or trading price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies, or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of Notes. If additional and competing products are introduced in the markets, this may adversely affect the value of the Notes.

The Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity

In the event that an Issuer would be required to pay additional amounts in respect of any Notes due to any withholding as provided in Condition 7 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, such Issuer may redeem all of the Notes then outstanding in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

The Final Terms for a particular issue of Notes may provide for early redemption at the option of the relevant Issuer. Such right of termination is often provided for Notes issued in periods of high interest rates. If the market interest rates decrease, the risk to holders that the relevant Issuer will exercise its right of termination increases. As a consequence, the yields received upon redemption may be lower than expected, and the redeemed face amount of the Notes may be lower than the purchase price for the Notes paid by the holder. As a result, the holder may not receive the total amount of the capital invested. In addition, investors that choose to reinvest monies they receive through an early redemption may be able to do so only in securities with a lower yield than the redeemed Notes.

A holder's actual yield on the Notes may be reduced from the stated yield by transaction costs

When Notes are purchased or sold, several types of incidental costs (including transaction fees and commissions) are incurred in addition to the current price of the security. These incidental costs may significantly reduce or even exclude the profit potential of the Notes. For instance, credit institutions as a rule charge their clients for their own commissions which are either fixed minimum commissions or pro-rata commissions depending on the order value. To the extent that additional - domestic or foreign - parties are involved in the execution of an order, including but not limited to domestic dealers or brokers in foreign markets, holders must take into account that they may also be charged for the brokerage fees, commissions and other fees and expenses of such parties (third party costs).

In addition to such costs directly related to the purchase of securities (direct costs), holders must also take into account any follow-up costs (such as custody fees). Investors should inform themselves about any additional costs incurred in connection with the purchase, custody or sale of the Notes before investing in the Notes.

A holder's effective yield on the Notes may be diminished by the tax impact on that holder of its investment in the Notes

Payments of interest on the Notes, or profits realised by the holder upon the sale or repayment of the Notes, may be subject to taxation in the holder's home jurisdiction or in other jurisdictions in which it is required to pay taxes. Certain general tax considerations which may be relevant to holders are summarised under the section entitled "*Taxation*" below. However, this summary does not constitute tax advice and is not intended to be exhaustive. Furthermore, the tax impact on an individual holder may differ from the situation described for holders generally.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The relevant Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes, (2) the Investor's Currency equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (3) the Investor's Currency equivalent market value of the Notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Change in value of Fixed Rate Notes

Investors in Fixed Rate Notes are exposed to the risk that subsequent changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Notes.

Investors will not be able to calculate in advance their rate of return on Floating Rate Notes

A key difference between Floating Rate Notes and Fixed Rate Notes is that interest income on Floating Rate Notes cannot be anticipated. Due to varying interest income, investors are not able to determine a definite yield of Floating Rate Notes at the time they purchase them, so that their return on investment cannot be compared with that of investments having longer fixed interest

periods. If the terms and conditions of the Notes provide for frequent interest payment dates, investors are exposed to the reinvestment risk if market interest rates decline. That is, investors may reinvest the interest income paid to them only at the relevant lower interest rates then prevailing. In addition, an Issuer's ability to issue Fixed Rate Notes may affect the market value and secondary market (if any) of the Floating Rate Notes (and vice versa).

Zero coupon notes are subject to higher price fluctuations than non-discounted notes

Changes in market interest rates generally have a substantially stronger impact on the prices of zero coupon notes than on the prices of ordinary notes because the discounted issue prices are substantially below par. If market interest rates increase, zero coupon notes can suffer higher price losses than other notes having the same maturity and credit rating.

Foreign currency notes expose investors to foreign exchange risk as well as to issuer risk

As purchasers of foreign currency notes, investors are exposed to the risk of changing foreign exchange rates. This risk is in addition to any performance risk that relates to the Issuer or the type of Note being issued.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium to their nominal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

The Group may incur substantially more debt in the future

The Group may incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, including in connection with future acquisitions, some of which may be secured by some or all of its assets. The terms of the Notes will not limit the amount of indebtedness the Group may incur. Any such incurrence of additional indebtedness could exacerbate the related risks that the Group faces.

EU Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income

Under the European Union Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the "**Directive**") Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person established within its jurisdiction to (or for the benefit of) an individual resident in that other Member State or to certain limited types of entities established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Luxembourg and Austria will instead operate a withholding system (subject to a procedure whereby, on meeting certain conditions, the beneficial owner of the interest or other income may request that no tax be withheld) unless during that period they elect otherwise. The ending of such transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries. The Luxembourg government has announced its intention to elect out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information with effect from 1 January 2015. Certain other jurisdictions have enacted similar measures to the Directive.

Holders of the Notes who are individuals should note that should any payment in respect of the Notes be subject to withholding or deduction imposed and required to be made pursuant to the Directive or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive, no Additional Amounts (as defined in

Condition 7) would be payable by the relevant Issuer or Guarantor (as the case may be) pursuant to the provisions of Condition 7 of the Terms and Conditions. Each Issuer is required however, pursuant to Condition 11, to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that does not impose an obligation to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the Directive or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

The European Commission has proposed certain amendments to the Directive, which may, if implemented, amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

Trading in the Clearing Systems

In relation to any issue of Notes issued by BATIF or BATHTN which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination of €100,000 plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of such minimum Specified Denomination that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case, a Noteholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding (should definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations. If definitive Notes are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised, suspended or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

BATIF

Incorporation and business

BATIF was incorporated as a private limited company under the laws of England and Wales on 10 July 1972 with registration number 1060930 and was re-registered as a public limited company on 8 September 1981. BATIF is domiciled in the United Kingdom. BATIF has an issued share capital of £231,000,000 represented by shares of £1 each.

In March 2013, BATIF issued US\$300,000,000 1.125 per cent. notes due 2016 and €650,000,000 2.750 per cent. notes due 2025 pursuant to the Programme. In September 2013, BATIF issued £650,000,000 4.000 per cent. notes due 2026 pursuant to the Programme.

Organisational structure

BATIF is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BAT and its principal function is to operate as a financing company for the Group.

BATIF has two subsidiaries, which are B.A.T Finance B.V. and BATIF Dollar Limited.

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies of BATIF

Directors

The following is a list of the Directors of BATIF:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
R.J. Casey	Director
K.J. Hardman	Director
T.L. Marroco	Director
J.B. Stevens	Director
N.A. Wadey	Director

None of the Directors listed above performs activities outside the Group which are significant with respect to the Group.

The business address of the Directors of BATIF is Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG.

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies' conflicts of interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to BATIF of the Directors listed above and/or their private interests and other duties.

BATHTN

Incorporation and business

BATHTN was incorporated as a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) under the laws of The Netherlands on 24 February 1992. It has its statutory seat (*statutaire zetel*) in Amstelveen and its registered office at Handelsweg 53A, 1181 ZA Amstelveen, The Netherlands. BATHTN is registered with the Trade Register (*Handelsregister*) of the Chamber of Commerce under number 33236251. BATHTN is domiciled in The Netherlands. BATHTN has an issued share capital of €112,501,800 represented by shares of €450 each.

Organisational structure

BATHTN is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of BAT and it is the investment holding company for the Dutch tobacco interests and a number of foreign tobacco interests of the Group.

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies of BATHTN

Directors

The following is a list of Directors of BATHTN:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
J.E.P. Clot-Bollen	Director
H.M.J. Lina	Director
J.C. Nooij	Director
C.E. Steyn	Director
N.A. Wadey	Director
M. Wiechers	Director

None of the Directors listed above performs activities outside the Group which are significant with respect to the Group.

Save for C.E. Steyn and N.A. Wadey, each of whose business address is Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG, the business address of the Directors of BATHTN is Handelsweg 53A, 1181 ZA Amstelveen, The Netherlands.

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies' conflicts of interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to BATHTN of the Directors listed above and/or their private interests and other duties.

BAT AND THE GROUP

History and development

BAT was incorporated on 23 July 1997 under the laws of England and Wales with registration number 03407696 as a public limited company. BAT was registered as an external company in the Republic of South Africa on 13 October 2008 with the registration number 2008/023963/10 and its representative office in South Africa is located at 34 Alexander Street, Stellenbosch 7600, South Africa (P.O. Box 631, Cape Town 8000, South Africa). BAT is domiciled in the United Kingdom. BAT is the parent holding company for the Group.

The financial information set out in the section below headed “*British American Tobacco*” has been extracted without material adjustment from (i) the annual report and consolidated financial statements of BAT for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as adopted by the European Union and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS, (ii) the Interim Financial Information prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, ‘Interim Financial Reporting’, as adopted by the European Union and with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority, and (iii) the interim management statement for the period ended 30 September 2013.

British American Tobacco

The Group regards itself as one of the world’s most international tobacco groups. BAT holds robust market positions in each of the regions it operates in, and has leadership positions in more than 60 markets. Adjusted profit from operations for 2012 increased by 3 per cent. to £5,681 million, compared with £5,519 million in 2011. The Group profit for 2012 was £4,122 million, compared with £3,375 million in 2011. Group volumes (excluding associates) decreased by 1.6 per cent. in 2012 to 694 billion (705 billion in 2011), whereas the four Global Drive Brands (as defined below) achieved an overall growth of 3 per cent.

The Group sells over 200 brands of cigarettes in over 180 markets around the world. The portfolio of brands includes the four global drive brands Lucky Strike, Kent, Dunhill and Pall Mall (the “**Global Drive Brands**”), together with internationally recognised brands such as Vogue, Viceroy, Kool, Rothmans, Benson & Hedges, Peter Stuyvesant, John Player Gold Leaf, and Craven ‘A’. The product portfolio includes a wide range of cigarettes and other tobacco products including cigars, roll-your-own tobacco and snus. Alongside its tobacco products, the Group is committed to developing a portfolio of next-generation products, such as nicotine inhalation products and electronic cigarettes.

The Group’s operations are organised into four regions (excluding the Group’s associated companies, consisting primarily of Reynolds American Inc. in the US and ITC Limited in India), namely Western Europe, Asia-Pacific, Americas and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa (“**EEMEA**”).

Changes in the Group

On 30 August 2013, the Group announced that CTBAT International Limited, a joint investment of subsidiaries of China National Tobacco Corporation and British American Tobacco and incorporated in Hong Kong, had commenced official business operations recently. The joint venture will own and manage worldwide international cigarette trademark State Express 555. It will also own the worldwide rights outside China to the leading brand Shuang Xi.

On 8 July 2013, the Group completed a joint venture in Myanmar with I.M.U. Enterprise Limited to manufacture, distribute and market the Group’s brands. Under the terms of the agreement, the

Group has contributed plant and machinery and cash to the venture in return for a controlling stake, and will therefore account for the transaction as a business combination.

On 18 December 2012, the Group acquired CN Creative Limited, a UK-based start-up company specialising in the development of e-cigarette technologies. The company's entire share capital was acquired from private investors for £40 million, of which £14 million was paid in 2012 and a further £12 million paid during the first six months of 2013. The remaining balance of the consideration payable is contingent upon the achievement of certain post-acquisition events. The only material asset acquired was the company's intellectual property. The company, which has its own research and development facilities, currently has several e-cigarette products on the market as well as new, innovative e-cigarette technologies in the development pipeline. The acquisition of CN Creative Limited is a natural extension of the Group's approach to tobacco harm reduction that has been evolving over a number of years.

On 27 June 2012, the Group acquired a further 7 per cent. interest in British American Tobacco Bangladesh Company Limited at a cost of £24 million. This increased the Group's total shareholding to 73 per cent.

On 11 October 2011, the Group acquired from Flentex Holdings Limited and Trioumvir Enterprises Limited, both private investor shareholders, a 100 per cent. stake in Productora Tabacalera de Colombia, S.A.S. ("**Protabaco**"). The purchase price was subject to the final agreement of adjustments for working capital and net debt with the vendors. This was finalised in July 2012 with a reduction of £2 million to the previously reported purchase price and goodwill.

Restructuring and integration costs

Restructuring costs reflect the costs incurred as a result of initiatives to improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of the Group as a globally integrated enterprise, including the relevant operating costs of implementing the new operating model. The new operating model includes revised organisation structures, standardised processes and shared back office services underpinned by a global single instance of SAP. The new organisation structures and processes are currently being implemented and the deployment of the new SAP system started in the third quarter of 2012 and will take around four years to fully roll out. Other initiatives include a review of the Group's manufacturing operations, supply chain, overheads and indirect costs. The costs of these initiatives together with the costs of integrating acquired businesses into existing operations, including acquisition costs, are included in profit from operations.

Restructuring and integration costs in the six months to 30 June 2013 principally relate to the restructuring initiatives directly related to implementation of a new operating model and the continuation of factory closures and downsizing activities in Australia and Russia, and restructurings in Argentina and Canada. The costs also cover separation packages in respect of permanent headcount reductions and permanent employee benefit reductions in the Group.

Restructuring and integration costs in 2012 principally relate to the implementation of the new operating model, the continuation of the factory closure and downsizing activities in Australia and restructuring in Argentina. The costs also cover the social plan and other activities relating to the Bremen factory closure in Germany, the integration of Protabaco into existing operations, as well as the write-off of non-compliant products and materials related to the implementation of plain packaging in Australia. In addition, they also include separation packages in respect of permanent headcount reductions and permanent employee benefit reductions in the Group.

Restructuring and integration costs in 2011 principally relate to factory closure and downsizing activities in Denmark and Australia respectively, a voluntary separation scheme and closure of the printing unit in Argentina, the closure of the Jawornik factory in Poland, the Tire factory in Turkey and the Lecce factory in Italy. The costs also cover the social plan and other closure

activities relating to the Bremen factory closure in Germany and the integration of Protabaco into existing operations, including acquisition costs, as well as other restructuring initiatives directly related to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Group as a globally integrated enterprise. In addition, they also include separation packages in respect of permanent headcount reductions and permanent employee benefit reductions in the Group.

Other operating income in 2012 includes gains from sale of land and buildings in the UK and South Africa and the release of deferred income from a disposal in 2007. In 2011, other operating income also includes gains from sale of surplus land and buildings in Argentina and the release of deferred income from a disposal in 2007.

Amortisation of trademarks

The acquisitions of Protabaco, PT Bentoel Internasional Investama Tbk, Tekel, Skandinavisk Tobakskompagni A/S and CN Creative Limited resulted in the capitalisation of trademarks and similar intangibles which are amortised over their expected useful lives, which do not exceed 20 years. The amortisation charge of £40 million is included in depreciation, amortisation and impairment costs in profit from operations for the six months to 30 June 2013 (30 June 2012: £31 million). For the year to 31 December 2012, the amortisation charge was £63 million.

Impairment of goodwill and trademarks

In 2011, the Group impaired the remaining balance of the goodwill in respect of the Tekel acquisition in 2008, amounting to £273 million. Although cost saving initiatives in the acquisition plan have been delivered successfully, the impairment charge arose as a result of further increases in excise announced by the Turkish government effective from October 2011 and an additional increase effective from January 2013. The excise increases to date have resulted in the growth of illicit trade and a loss of volumes and market share. Turkey remains an important strategic market for the Group.

Provision for Fox River

In 2011, a provision of £274 million was made for a potential claim under a 1998 settlement agreement entered into by a Group subsidiary in respect of the clean-up of sediment in the lower Fox River. Further details can be found under section on *Product liability litigation*.

Litigation

Product liability litigation

Group companies, notably Brown & Williamson Holdings, Inc. (formerly Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation) ("**B&W**") as well as other leading cigarette manufacturers, are defendants, principally in the United States, in a number of product liability cases. In a number of these cases, the amounts of compensatory and punitive damages sought are significant.

Indemnity

On 30 July 2004, B&W completed the combination of the assets, liabilities and operations of its US tobacco business with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company ("**RJRT**"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Holdings, Inc., pursuant to which Reynolds American Inc. was formed (the "**Business Combination**"). As part of the Business Combination, B&W contributed to RJRT all of the assets and liabilities of its US cigarette and tobacco business, subject to specified exceptions, in exchange for a 42 per cent. equity ownership interest in Reynolds American Inc. As a result of the Business Combination RJRT assumed all liabilities of B&W (except liabilities to the extent relating to businesses and assets not contributed by B&W to RJRT and other limited categories of liabilities) and contributed subsidiaries or otherwise to the extent related to B&W's

tobacco business as conducted in the United States on or prior to 30 July 2004. In addition, RJRT agreed to indemnify B&W and each of its associates (other than Reynolds American Inc. and its subsidiaries) against, among other matters, all losses, liabilities, damages, expenses, judgments, attorneys' fees, etc., to the extent relating to or arising from such assumed liabilities or the assets contributed by B&W to RJRT (the "**RJRT Indemnification**").

The scope of the RJRT Indemnification includes all expenses and contingent liabilities in connection with litigation to the extent relating to or arising from B&W's US tobacco business as conducted on or prior to 30 July 2004, including smoking and health tobacco litigation, whether the litigation is commenced before or after 30 July 2004 (the "**Tobacco Litigation**").

Pursuant to the terms of the RJRT Indemnification, RJRT is liable for any possible judgments, the posting of appeal bonds or security, and all other expenses of and responsibility for managing the defence of the Tobacco Litigation. RJRT has assumed control of the defence of the Tobacco Litigation involving B&W, to which RJRT is also a party in most (but not all) of the same cases.

Included in the US Litigation section below are all significant cases where B&W and/or a UK company is named as a defendant and all cases where RJRT is named as a defendant as a successor to B&W (the "**RJRT Successor Cases**"). The RJRT Successor Cases are covered by the RJRT Indemnification.

US litigation

The total number of US product liability cases pending at 18 November 2013 involving B&W was approximately 7,332 (compared to approximately 7,950 in 2012). Of these, 4,262 cases are RJRT Successor Cases. For all of the 7,332 cases involving B&W, Group companies have the protection of the RJRT Indemnification. As at 18 November 2013, British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited ("**Investments**") has been served as a co-defendant in one of those cases (compared to one in 2012). No other UK-based Group company has been served as a co-defendant in any US product liability case pending as at 18 November 2013. Since many of these pending cases seek unspecified damages, it is not possible to quantify the total amounts being claimed, but the aggregate amounts involved in such litigation are significant, possibly totalling billions of US dollars. The cases fall into four broad categories: medical reimbursement cases; class actions; individual cases and other claims.

(a) Medical Reimbursement Cases

These civil actions seek to recover amounts spent by government entities and other third party providers on healthcare and welfare costs claimed to result from illnesses associated with smoking.

At 18 November 2013, one US medical reimbursement suit was pending against B&W by an Indian tribe in an Indian tribal court in South Dakota. No other suits are pending against B&W by county or other political subdivisions of the states.

(b) Class Actions

At 18 November 2013, B&W was named as a defendant in five separate actions attempting to assert claims on behalf of classes of persons allegedly injured or financially impacted through smoking or where classes of tobacco claimants have been certified. If the classes are or remain certified and the possibility of class-based liability is eventually established, it is likely that individual trials will be necessary to resolve any claims by individual plaintiffs. Class action suits have been filed in a number of states against individual cigarette manufacturers and their parent corporations, alleging that the use of the terms 'lights' and 'ultralights' constitutes unfair and deceptive trade practices.

Black is a 'lights' class action filed in November 2000 in the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, Missouri. B&W removed the case to the US District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri on 23 September 2005. On 25 October 2005, the plaintiffs filed a motion to remand, which was granted on 17 March 2006. On 16 April 2008, the court stayed the case pending US Supreme Court review in *Good v. Altria Group, Inc.* On 28 June 2011, the court issued a memorandum removing the case from the trial docket. A status conference is currently scheduled for 4 February 2014.

Howard is a 'lights' class action filed in February 2000 in the Circuit Court, Madison County, Illinois. A judge certified a class on 18 December 2001. On 6 June 2003, the trial judge issued an order staying all proceedings pending resolution of *Price v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, a 'lights' class action against Philip Morris, Inc. in the Illinois state court. The plaintiffs appealed this stay order to the Illinois Fifth District Court of Appeals, which affirmed the Circuit Court's stay order on 19 August 2005. There is currently no activity in the case.

Jones is a case filed in December 1998 in the Circuit Court, Jackson County, Missouri. The defendants removed the case to the US District Court for the Western District of Missouri on 16 February 1999. The action was brought by tobacco product users and purchasers on behalf of all similarly situated Missouri consumers. The plaintiffs allege that their use of the defendants' tobacco products has caused them to become addicted to nicotine. The plaintiffs seek to recover an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages. The case was remanded to the Circuit Court on 17 February 1999. There has been limited activity in this case.

Parsons is a case filed in February 1998 in the Circuit Court, Ohio County, West Virginia. The plaintiff sued asbestos manufacturers and US cigarette manufacturers, including B&W, seeking compensatory and punitive damages (US\$1 million individually and an unspecified sum for the class) for alleged personal injuries arising from their exposure to respirable asbestos fibres and cigarette smoke. The case has been stayed pending a final resolution of the plaintiffs' motion to refer tobacco litigation to the judicial panel on multidistrict litigation filed in *In Re: Tobacco Litigation in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia*. Moreover, *Parsons* has been stayed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code because three defendants filed bankruptcy petitions on 26 December 2000.

Young is a case filed in November 1997 in the Circuit Court, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The plaintiffs brought an Environmental Tobacco Smoke ("ETS") class action on behalf of all residents of Louisiana who, though not themselves cigarette smokers, have been exposed to second-hand smoke from cigarettes which were manufactured by the defendants, and who allegedly suffered injury as a result of that exposure. The plaintiffs seek to recover an unspecified amount of compensatory and punitive damages. On 13 October 2004, the trial court stayed this case pending the outcome of appellate review in the *Scott* class action in Louisiana. With appellate review completed and final judgment entered in the *Scott* class action, the trial court granted the plaintiffs' request to continue the stay of this action during the implementation of the *Scott* smoking cessation program on 6 March 2013.

In *Engle* (a case in Florida), a jury awarded a total of US\$12.7 million to three class representatives, and in a later stage of the three-phase trial procedure adopted in this case, a jury assessed US\$17.6 billion in punitive damages against B&W. On 21 May 2003, the intermediate appellate court reversed the trial court's judgment and remanded the case to the trial court with instructions to de-certify the class. On 16 July 2003, the plaintiffs filed a motion for rehearing which was denied on 22 September 2003. On 12 May 2004, the Florida Supreme Court agreed to review this case and, on 6 July 2006, it upheld the intermediate appellate court's decision to de-certify the class and vacated the jury's punitive damages verdict. Further, the Florida Supreme Court permitted the judgments entered for two of the three *Engle* class representatives to stand, but dismissed the judgment entered in favour of the third *Engle* class representative. Finally, the

Florida Supreme Court permitted putative Engle class members to file individual lawsuits against the Engle defendants within one year of the court's decision (subsequently extended to 11 January 2008). The court's order precluded defendants from litigating certain issues of liability against the putative Engle class members in these individual actions. Upon the defendants' motion for rehearing before the Florida Supreme Court, the court addressed the claims on which the Engle jury's phase one verdict will be applicable to the individual lawsuits that were permitted to stand, but did not amend any of the prior significant rulings, including those decertifying the class, vacating the punitive damages judgment, and permitting individual members of the former class to file separate suits. On 1 October 2007, the United States Supreme Court denied the defendants' request for certiorari review of the Florida Supreme Court's decision.

As at 18 November 2013, B&W has been served in approximately 43 Engle progeny cases in both state and federal courts in Florida. These cases include approximately 99 plaintiffs. RJRT, as a successor to B&W, is named in approximately 4,249 Engle progeny cases. These cases include approximately 5,131 plaintiffs. These 43 B&W cases and 4,249 RJRT cases have the benefit of the RJRT Indemnification.

The first 'phase three' trial of an individual Engle class member ("**Lukacs**"), ended in a plaintiff's verdict on 11 June 2002, which was affirmed on appeal. RJRT expensed and paid the final judgment in the amount of approximately US\$15.2 million on 18 June 2010.

As at 18 November 2013, approximately 52 additional phase three Engle trials naming RJRT as successor to B&W have proceeded to verdict. There have been no additional phase three Engle progeny trials naming B&W individually. Of these 52 trials, approximately 31 resulted in plaintiffs' verdicts. One of these plaintiffs' verdicts apportioned no liability or damages to RJRT. As at 18 November 2013, total damages awarded against RJRT as successor to B&W in final judgments in these cases are approximately US\$149,410,671. This number comprises approximately US\$68,760,671 in compensatory damages and approximately US\$80,650,000 in punitive damages. As at 18 November 2013, RJRT has appealed 28 of these 30 adverse judgments and RJRT's time to file an appeal from the other two of these adverse judgments had not yet expired. 21 of these appeals remain pending before Florida intermediate appellate courts as at 18 November 2013. In one of the appeals that was decided, the Florida intermediate appellate court affirmed the liability finding but vacated the damages award and remanded the matter to the trial court. In two of the appeals that were decided, the Florida intermediate appellate courts reversed the final judgment and remanded the matter to the trial court for a new trial on all issues. In another two appeals that were decided, the Florida intermediate appellate courts affirmed final judgments in favour of plaintiffs. In the final two appeals, RJRT has paid damages to the plaintiffs (in one: actual damages of US\$450,000 and costs/fees/interest of US\$2,390,011; in the other: damages of US\$304,575) and the cases have been closed.

In June 2009, the Florida legislature amended its existing bond cap statute by adding a US\$200 million bond cap that applies to all phase three Engle progeny cases in the aggregate and establishing individual bond caps for individual cases in amounts that vary depending on the number of judgments in effect at a given time. In May 2011, Florida removed the provision in this legislation that would have permitted this bond cap to expire on 31 December 2012. Plaintiffs in several Engle progeny cases have challenged the constitutionality of the bond cap. The Florida appellate courts upheld the constitutionality of the bond cap in each of these cases. One of these appellate courts has since certified to the Florida Supreme Court the question of whether the bond cap violates the Florida Constitution. The Florida Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction over the issue of the constitutionality of the bond cap on 23 January 2012. On 31 August 2012, the Florida Supreme Court entered an order dismissing this case based on RJRT's mootness argument. Plaintiff subsequently moved for a rehearing. On 12 October 2012, the Florida Supreme Court denied plaintiff's motion. Plaintiff did not file a petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Supreme Court.

(c) Individual Cases

Approximately 3,063 cases were pending against B&W as at 18 November 2013 (compared to 3,063 in 2012), which were filed by or on behalf of individuals and in which it is contended that diseases or deaths have been caused by cigarette smoking or by exposure to ETS. Of these cases, approximately: (a) 2,572 are ETS cases brought by flight attendants who were members of a class action ("**Broin**") that was settled on terms that allow compensatory but not punitive damages claims by class members; (b) 396 are cases brought in consolidated proceedings in West Virginia, where the first phase of the trial began on 19 October 2011 but ended in a mistrial on 8 November 2011, and a jury returned a partial victory for plaintiffs on 15 May 2013; (c) 43 are Engle progeny cases that have been filed directly against B&W; and (d) 52 are cases filed by other individuals.

In addition to the 4,249 Engle progeny cases which name RJRT as successor to B&W, there are 14 cases filed by other individuals naming RJRT as successor to B&W. These cases are subject to the RJRT Indemnification and are not detailed here. Of the individual cases that remain pending as at 18 November 2013, two resulted in verdicts against B&W. In December 2003, a New York jury ("**Frankson**") awarded US\$350,000 in compensatory damages against B&W and two industry organisations. In January 2004, the same jury awarded US\$20 million in punitive damages. On 22 June 2004, the trial judge granted a new trial unless the parties agreed to an increase in compensatory damages to US\$500,000 and a decrease in punitive damages to US\$5 million, of which US\$4 million would be awarded against B&W. The plaintiff agreed to a decrease in punitive damages but B&W did not agree to an increase in compensatory damages. On 25 January 2005, B&W appealed to an intermediate New York State appellate court, which affirmed the judgment on 5 July 2006, except insofar as it dismissed the plaintiff's design defect claims. The court denied B&W's motion for leave to reargue, or in the alternative, for leave to appeal to the New York Court of Appeals on 5 October 2006. On 8 December 2006, the trial judge granted the plaintiff's application for entry of judgment in the amounts of US\$5 million in punitive damages and US\$175,000 in compensatory damages. The trial court also granted the plaintiff's motion to vacate that part of the 2004 order granting a new trial unless the parties agreed to an increase in compensatory damages to US\$500,000. RJRT posted a bond in the approximate amount of US\$8 million on 3 July 2007. Following B&W's appeal, the intermediate appellate court modified the final judgment on 29 September 2009 by reversing the award of punitive damages, and remanding the case for a new punitive damages trial. On 15 January 2010, the appellate court denied the plaintiff's motion for additional time to seek leave to appeal to the New York Court of Appeals, but granted the plaintiff more time to file a motion for leave to reargue to the appellate court, which was denied on 12 March 2010. On 17 July 2012, defendants filed a motion for summary judgment dismissing plaintiff's claims for punitive damages. The motion was fully briefed, and oral argument was held on 28 August 2012. On 19 June 2013, plaintiff stipulated to withdraw her claims for punitive damages, and the Kings County Supreme Court ordered the dismissal of these claims. On the same day, plaintiff moved for an additur to the compensatory damages award, and the Kings County Supreme Court granted an additur to the pain and suffering component of the award for compensatory damages from US\$100,000 to US\$1,376,194, thereby increasing the total award for compensatory damages from US\$350,000 to US\$1,626,194, again with the defendants as a group and the deceased smoker found to be 50 per cent. at fault. On 19 June 2013, the Kings County Supreme Court ordered the cancellation of the supersedeas bond in the amount of US\$8.018 million, and discharged the surety from its obligations thereunder. An amended final judgment was entered on 19 June 2013 in the amount of US\$1.58 million, comprised of US\$813,097.04 in compensatory damages and US\$766,902.96 in statutorily-accrued interest. On 25 June 2013, RJR Tobacco paid US\$1.58 million in satisfaction of the judgment.

In February 2005, a Missouri jury ("**Lincoln Smith**") awarded US\$500,000 in compensatory damages and US\$20 million in punitive damages against B&W. Following B&W's appeal, on 31 July 2007, an intermediate appellate court affirmed the compensatory damages award and

reversed the punitive damages award, reasoning that the plaintiffs failed to produce sufficient evidence to justify the verdict. Following a transfer to the Missouri Supreme Court and a subsequent remand by that court, the intermediate appellate court on 16 December 2008 again upheld the award of compensatory damages, reversed the jury's award of US\$20million in punitive damages, and ordered a new trial on punitive damages. On 20 August 2009, a Missouri jury awarded US\$1.5 million in punitive damages against B&W. On 24 September 2009, B&W filed a motion for a new trial and a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict. On the same date, the plaintiffs filed a motion for additur, seeking to increase the punitive damages award to US\$20 million, and a motion to vacate, modify or set aside judgment, or in the alternative, for a new trial.

On 21 December 2009, the court denied the plaintiffs' and B&W's post-trial motions. After an initial oral argument on both parties' appeals in September 2011, the intermediate appellate court ordered the parties to reargue the case en banc. On 2 October 2012, the intermediate appellate court reversed the jury's award of punitive damages on the grounds that the trial court had exceeded the scope of its mandate, and remanded for a new trial solely to determine the amount of punitive damages. On 30 October 2012, the intermediate appellate court denied B&W's application for transfer to the Missouri Supreme Court, and overruled B&W's motion for rehearing. B&W filed in the Missouri Supreme Court an application for transfer to that court on 14 November 2012. This application was granted on 18 December 2012. On 10 September 2013, the Missouri Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the circuit court. B&W filed a motion for rehearing on 25 September 2013, and that motion was overruled by the Missouri Supreme Court on 29 September 2013. On 7 November 2013, the court approved a confidential settlement.

Non-Tobacco Related Litigation

Flintkote

The Flintkote Company ("**Flintkote**"), a US company formerly engaged in the production and sale of asbestos-containing products, was included in the acquisition of Genstar Corporation by Imasco Limited in 1986 and became a Group subsidiary following the restructuring of Imasco Limited (now Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited ("**Imperial**"), the Group's operating company in Canada) in 2000. Soon after this acquisition, and as part of the acquisition plan, Genstar Corporation began to sell most of its assets, including the non-asbestos related operations and subsidiaries of Flintkote. The liquidation of Flintkote assets produced cash proceeds and, having obtained advice from the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell LLP ("**S&C**") and other advice that sufficient assets would remain to satisfy reasonably foreseeable liabilities, Flintkote's Board of Directors authorised the payment of a dividend of US\$170.2 million in 1986 and a further dividend of US\$355 million in 1987. In 2003, Imperial divested Flintkote and then, in 2004, Flintkote filed for bankruptcy in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. In 2006, Flintkote, representatives of both the present and future asbestos plaintiffs, and individual asbestos plaintiffs were permitted by the Bankruptcy Court to file a complaint in the California State Court against Imperial and numerous other defendants, including a malpractice claim against S&C, for the recovery of the dividends and other compensation under various legal and equitable theories.

Firstly, following a multi-day bench trial, the court issued a preliminary decision dismissing the claim against S&C. Before the decision was made final, Flintkote settled with S&C for a nominal sum. All claims and cross claims in the litigation asserted by or against S&C have now been dismissed. Secondly, after a series of bench trials, on 6 October 2011, the court issued preliminary orders deciding multiple preliminary issues regarding Flintkote's claims to recover the dividends and Flintkote's claim that Imperial is its "alter ego" for purposes of asbestos liabilities. Among other things, the court has concluded that Flintkote is barred from seeking to recover, under any theory, transfers that occurred after 31 December 1986. This ruling should preclude Flintkote's efforts to recover the 1987 dividend of US\$355 million. The court also concluded that

Flintkote has no standing to pursue its claim that Imperial is its alter ego for purposes of asbestos liability, holding that any such claims must instead be pursued by individual asbestos plaintiffs. These rulings were made final on 6 January 2012. The remaining preliminary issue pending is whether Flintkote is estopped from pursuing certain fraudulent conveyance remedies as a result of contrary statements it made early in the litigation. Additional motion practice is expected in 2014 and expert discovery is not expected to conclude until mid-2014 at the earliest. The Court has not set a trial date, but a trial could occur in early or mid-2015. The alter ego claims of the individual asbestos claimants (known in this lawsuit as the "**Hopkins Plaintiffs**") will not proceed to trial until after the Flintkote claims are concluded.

Fox River

In Wisconsin, the authorities have identified potentially responsible parties ("**PRPs**") to fund the clean-up of river sediments in the lower Fox River. The pollution was caused by discharges of Polychlorinated Biphenyls ("**PCBs**") from paper mills and other facilities operating close to the river. Among the PRPs is NCR Corporation ("**NCR**") which is liable for the clean-up costs in a large portion of the river under the terms of a consent decree and a unilateral administrative order issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In NCR's Form 10-Q Quarterly Report for the quarterly period ended 30 September 2013, the total clean-up costs for the Fox River are estimated at US\$827 million. This estimate is subject to uncertainties and does not include natural resource damages which NCR estimates may range from US\$0 to US\$246 million (albeit the US Government in one court filing in 2009 indicated that natural resource damages could be as high as US\$382 million).

In 1978, a subsidiary of Industries, later known as Appleton Papers Inc. and now known as Appvion Inc. ("**Appleton**"), purchased what was then NCR's Appleton Papers Division from NCR. In 1978, Industries also incorporated a US entity by the name of BATUS, Inc. ("**BATUS**"), which in 1980 became the holding company for all of Industries' US subsidiaries, including Appleton. As the holding company, BATUS obtained insurance policies for itself and its subsidiaries that included coverage for certain environmental liabilities. Industries/BATUS spun off the Appleton business in 1990 via a Demerger Agreement with Wiggins Teape Appleton p.l.c., now known as Windward Prospects Ltd ("**Windward**"), and Wiggins Teape Appleton (Holdings) p.l.c., now known as Arjo Wiggins US Holdings Ltd (collectively, the "**AWA Entities**"), obtaining what Industries believes were full indemnities from the AWA Entities and Appleton for past and future environmental claims.

Disputes between NCR, Appleton, and Industries as to the indemnities given and received under the original purchase agreement in 1978 have been the subject of litigation that was commenced in 1995, a settlement agreement executed in 1998 (the "**Settlement Agreement**"), and an arbitration award in 2005. NCR has taken the position that, under the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the arbitration award, Industries and Appleton generally have an obligation to bear 55 – 60 per cent. of the costs of Fox River environmental claims, but Industries has never been required to pay any sums in this regard because, until May 2012, Appleton and the AWA Entities paid the non-NCR (60 per cent.) share of the clean-up costs, and the authorities have not identified Industries or BATUS as PRPs. Windward also separately, and indirectly, indemnified Appleton in respect of the clean-up costs.

A trial took place in Wisconsin in February 2012 to determine whether NCR is liable for the clean-up costs in the upper portion of the Fox River. This trial addressed issues as to whether NCR is liable as a result of the sale, by a predecessor of NCR's Appleton Papers Division, of scrap paper, or "broke", to other PRPs which, in turn, discharged PCBs into the river in the course of recycling the broke. A judgment issued in July 2012 found NCR was not liable on this basis and this order was made final on 27 June 2013. NCR and the other PRPs have filed their notices of appeal but it is not yet clear exactly which decisions will be appealed.

As regards the mid and lower portions of the Fox River, in March 2012, the US Government filed a motion in Wisconsin for a preliminary injunction against NCR and Appleton, seeking to establish the scope of the clean-up operations to be carried out on the Fox River in 2012. In light of a subsequent ruling by the same court that Appleton is not a PRP, the injunction was granted against NCR alone on 27 April 2012. NCR appealed this decision and it was affirmed on 3 August 2012. Full trial of the merits of the US Government's action took place in December 2012. On 1 May 2013, the Wisconsin Court ruled that the pollution in the Fox River is not divisible, meaning that NCR is wholly responsible for the clean-up of those portions of the river. On 28 June 2013, NCR filed a notice of appeal against this judgment. Cross-claims by Appleton against other PRPs to recover its own Fox River related expenditures were finally rejected by the Wisconsin Court on 25 June 2013.

Industries is also aware that an additional claim was commenced against NCR in respect of the Fox River in August 2013. Georgia Pacific LLC ("GP") commenced a contractual claim against NCR for recovery of overpayments which GP alleges it made and which it was unable to recover in previous legal proceedings. GP is claiming approximately US\$15 million (including interest) from NCR. NCR has not made any demand on Industries in this regard.

Subsequent to the injunction affirmed against NCR in 2012, and by letters dated 3 May 2012, NCR made demands on both Appleton and Industries for payment of the sum of US\$6.6 million, and stated to be due on a joint and several basis pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement. Appleton refused to pay this sum, whereupon NCR filed a motion in Wisconsin in order to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement and arbitration award against Appleton. In a ruling handed down in September 2012 the court declined to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement and arbitration award, holding that the amount of which Appleton is liable to pay 60 per cent. must be ascertained via the dispute resolution provisions of the Settlement Agreement. Industries understands that NCR subsequently invoked the dispute resolution provisions contained in the Settlement Agreement as against Appleton, and on 29 March 2013 commenced an arbitration against Appleton. NCR, which has also made further demands on Appleton, is seeking to recover incurred and on-going clean-up costs of at least US\$39.9 million (plus interest and legal costs) and a declaration that Appleton is liable to NCR under the Settlement Agreement for 60 per cent. of all "Claims, Damages and Group Defence Costs" (as defined in the Settlement Agreement) it will incur. Appleton sought to join Industries to the arbitration on the basis it was a necessary party and included a new claim that Industries is liable for 50 per cent. of Appleton's past liability (alleged to be 50 per cent. of US\$172.5 million, or US\$86.25 million) and future liability to NCR under the Settlement Agreement. On 8 October 2013, the arbitral panel rejected Appleton's attempted joinder and the arbitration will proceed between NCR and Appleton only.

Industries has become aware that Windward settled the majority of Appleton's insurance claims (over which it had control) at what Industries believes constituted a significant discount, and has made dividend payments to its former and current shareholders of approximately US\$810 million, leaving it holding, according to its latest accounts, approximately US\$70 million of net assets. Accordingly, there may be a greater risk that the assets of Windward are insufficient to meet its obligations under the indemnities Industries believes it has been granted. Appleton's own accounts indicate limited financial resources.

It is possible, although Industries considers it unlikely, that French law could govern some of the claims Industries considers Windward has against its former shareholder, Sequana S.A. in relation to the dividend payments, which would mean that the limitation period in respect of those claims may expire in December 2013. In order to protect its position in the event that French law was held to govern the claims, Industries applied to the English Court on 2 October 2013 to seek to appoint a receiver over the relevant causes of action. Judgment was handed down on 21 November 2013. The judge held that a receiver should be appointed to commence the unlawful dividend claims before expiry of the potential limitation deadline, absent an undertaking from

Windward that it would itself commence the claims by this date or absent entry into a tolling agreement by Windward with Sequana S.A.

In December 2011, Windward asserted that it did not indemnify Industries pursuant to the terms of the 1990 Demerger Agreement in respect of Industries' obligations under the Settlement Agreement. Industries disputes Windward's position and has commenced proceedings in the English High Court against both Windward and Appleton (which has also denied owing Industries an indemnity). Windward served its defence on 8 July 2013. Appleton has challenged the jurisdiction of the English Court and a hearing took place on 2 and 3 October 2013. A decision is anticipated in December 2013.

While Industries believes it may have defences to any claims brought by NCR against it under the Settlement Agreement and arbitration award, taking into account court decisions and the possibility of appeals, sums paid to date on the clean-up and other available information, Industries believes it may have an exposure of some £270 million (as at 30 June 2013) in clean-up related costs. Accordingly, Industries reduced the previously recognised provision, which was initially recognised as an adjusting item in the 2011 income statement. The previously recognised provision was £271 million (as at 31 December 2012), with £1 million utilised in respect of legal costs in the six month period ending 30 June 2013. This figure is necessarily subject to uncertainty.

Industries is aware that NCR is also being pursued by GP, as the owner of a facility on the Kalamazoo River in South-West Michigan which released PCBs into that river. Georgia-Pacific has been designated as a PRP in respect of the river. Georgia-Pacific contends that NCR is responsible for, or should contribute to, the clean-up costs, because (i) a predecessor to NCR's Appleton Paper Division sold "broke" containing PCBs to Georgia Pacific or others for recycling; (ii) NCR itself sold paper containing PCBs to Georgia Pacific or others for recycling; and/or (iii) NCR is liable for sales to Georgia Pacific or others of PCB containing broke by Mead Corporation, which, like the predecessor to NCR's Appleton Papers Division, coated paper with the PCB containing emulsion manufactured by NCR. A full trial on liability took place in February 2013. On 26 September 2013, the Michigan Court held that NCR's broke was sold to companies on the Kalamazoo River and therefore NCR was liable as a PRP on the basis that such sale constituted an arrangement for the disposal of hazardous material for the purposes of CERCLA. The decision was based on NCR's knowledge of the hazards of PCBs from at least 1969. It remains to be seen if this ruling is appealed. The second phase of the Kalamazoo trial will determine the apportionment of liability amongst NCR, Georgia-Pacific and the other PRPs (International Paper Company and Weyerhaeuser Company). Industries anticipates that NCR may seek to recover from Appleton and/or Industries 60 per cent. of any Kalamazoo clean-up costs for which it is found liable on the basis, it would be asserted, that the river constitutes a "Future Site" for the purposes of the Settlement Agreement. Industries believes it may have defences to any such claim by NCR. The quantum of the clean-up costs for the Kalamazoo River is presently unclear, but could run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

As detailed above, Industries is taking active steps to protect its interests, including seeking to confirm its indemnities and to procure the repayment of the Windward dividends, with a view to restoring value to Windward and, accordingly, the indemnities it believes were granted to Industries.

UK — Based Group Companies

Investments has been served in the following US cases pending as at 18 November 2013; one class action alleging violations of Kansas antitrust and consumer protection laws, the Daric Smith case mentioned below; and one individual action ("**Perry**").

BAT and Investments have been served in one individual action alleging misappropriation of novel ideas and breach of contract (“**Gero**”), but the trial court dismissed BAT and Investments for lack of personal jurisdiction on 7 November 2011. The plaintiff filed notices of appeal, but thereafter filed a notice of voluntary dismissal of the appeals. On 20 March 2013, the appellate court entered an order dismissing the appeals.

Conduct-Based Claims

In the Daric Smith case, purchasers of cigarettes in the state of Kansas brought a class action in the Kansas State Court against B&W, Investments and certain other tobacco companies seeking injunctive relief, treble damages, interest and costs. The allegations are that the defendants participated in a conspiracy to fix or maintain the price of cigarettes sold in the US, including in the state of Kansas, in violation of the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act.

After the close of discovery, all defendants, including Investments, moved for summary judgment in late October and early November 2010. On 13 May 2011, Investments supplemented its summary judgment motion on the basis of its de minimis market share and the inapplicability of the Kansas Restraint of Trade Act to a non-resident (such as Investments) that did not purchase, sell or manufacture goods in the state of Kansas.

On 22 July 2011, the plaintiff filed his own summary judgment motions, but the court ordered that these motions would not be briefed and argued (if necessary) until after a decision on the defendants’ summary judgment motions was issued.

In December 2011, the plaintiff moved to file a second amended petition, which was denied by an order entered on 13 March 2012. On 26 March 2012, the court entered an order granting all of the defendants’ summary judgment motions and dismissing the plaintiff’s First Amended Petition with prejudice. During the 30-day period to appeal this order, on 23 April 2012, the plaintiff filed objections to the court’s findings of fact and conclusions of law in connection with the defendants’ summary judgment motions, which re-set the time for appeal. The defendants filed a response to the plaintiff’s objections on 27 April 2012. On 20 June 2012, the court entered an order denying plaintiff’s objections to the court’s findings of fact and conclusions of law. On 18 July 2012, plaintiff filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kansas regarding, amongst other issues, the 20 June 2012 order denying plaintiff’s objections to the court’s findings of fact and conclusions of law, the 26 March 2012 order granting all of the defendants’ summary judgment motions and dismissing the plaintiff’s First Amended Petition with prejudice, and the court’s 4 November 2011 order denying plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration of a 19 July 2011 order regarding the production of only a small number of BAT documents. On or about 1 August 2012, all defendants filed notices of cross-appeal, with Investments filing its own separate notice of cross-appeal to address, amongst other issues, various orders denying the defendants’ claims of privilege over certain categories of documents.

The plaintiff filed his appeal on 25 January 2013 and the defendants’ opposition and cross-appeal briefs were filed on 29 May 2013. The plaintiff filed his combined reply/response to Investments’ cross-appeal on 19 July 2013. Investments filed a reply brief addressing the novel arguments raised in the plaintiff’s reply/response relating to Investments’ cross-appeal on privilege issues. The Court of Appeals has scheduled oral argument in the case for 11 December 2013.

Product Liability Outside the United States

At 18 November 2013, active product liability claims against the Group’s companies existed in 22 markets outside the US (2012:17) but the only markets with more than five claims were Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Italy and Nigeria. As at 18 November 2013, medical reimbursement actions are being brought in Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Nigeria and Spain.

(a) Medical reimbursement cases

Argentina

In 2007, the non-governmental organisation the Argentina Tort Law Association (“**ATLA**”) and Emma Mendoza Voguet brought a reimbursement action against Nobleza Piccardo S.A.I.C.y.F. (“**Nobleza**”) and Massalín Particulares. Several defences were filed by Nobleza on 1 October 2009. Nobleza and the federal government’s preliminary objections regarding lack of jurisdiction were considered by the Civil Court in late 2009. On 23 December 2009, the Civil Court declared its lack of jurisdiction to hear the claim. On 11 March 2010, the case was sent to the Contentious-Administrative Court, which determined that it had jurisdiction over the case. On 24 June 2011, the Contentious-Administrative Court issued an Order stating that it would decide defendants’ outstanding procedural objections together with the merits of the case. The case is currently at the evidentiary stage. Confessional hearings took place on 14 August 2013 (Emma Mendoza Voguet) and 29 August 2013 (ATLA). A final decision is not expected before 2015.

Brazil

In August 2007, the São Paulo Public Prosecutor’s office filed a medical reimbursement claim against Souza Cruz S.A. (“**Souza Cruz**”). A similar claim was lodged against Philip Morris. Souza Cruz’s motion to consolidate the two claims was rejected and instead this case was removed to a different lower court. Souza Cruz filed a motion to reconsider the refusal for consolidation and an interlocutory appeal against assignment to the lower court. At the same time, the Public Prosecutor filed a motion challenging the connection between the two cases, which argument the State Court of Appeals accepted in August 2010 and ordered the two cases to progress independently. On 4 October 2011, the court dismissed the action against Souza Cruz, with a judgment on the merits. The plaintiff filed an appeal on 9 January 2012 and Souza Cruz filed its counter arguments on 17 February 2012. On 29 September 2012, the case records arrived at the São Paulo Court of Appeals.

On 7 March 2013, the case records returned from the Public Prosecutor's Office with a non-binding unfavourable opinion. On 23 April 2013, the Justices of the 2nd Civil Chamber of the Court of appeals of the State of São Paulo, by unanimous vote (3 to 0), denied the appeal of the Prosecution Office, thereby confirming the favourable Lower Court ruling. In this ruling, the Justices, citing case precedents of the Superior Court of Justice, emphasised: (i) the widespread public knowledge of the risks associated with smoking cigarettes; (ii) the free will of the smokers; (iii) the absence of any defect in the product; (iv) the absence of any duty to provide information on the risks associated with smoking before 1988; and (v) the lawfulness of manufacturing and producing cigarettes. Souza Cruz is now waiting to see if there will be any appeal from the Public Prosecutor’s Office.

Canada

In Canada there are nine active statutory actions for recovery of healthcare costs arising from the treatment of smoking and health-related diseases. These proceedings name various Group companies. Legislation enabling provincial governments to recover the healthcare costs has been enacted in all ten provinces and two of three territories in Canada and has been proclaimed in force in nine provinces. The acts have received Royal Assent in Nova Scotia, Northwest Territories and Nunavut but have yet to be proclaimed into force. Actions have begun against various Group companies, including Imperial, in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island (“**PEI**”). In Quebec, three Canadian manufacturers, including Imperial, are challenging the enabling legislation.

In 2001, the government of British Columbia brought a claim pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act 2000 (the “**Recovery Act**”) against domestic and foreign ‘manufacturers’ seeking to recover the plaintiff’s costs of smoking-related healthcare benefits. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought. Imperial, Investments, Industries and certain former Rothmans Group companies are named as defendants. Certain defendants challenged the constitutionality of the Recovery Act as beyond the competence of the British Columbia legislature. In September 2005, the Supreme Court of Canada issued a decision permitting the government’s claims and declaring the Recovery Act to be constitutionally valid. Non-Canadian defendants challenged the court’s jurisdiction based on the lack of a “real and substantial connection” between the foreign defendants and British Columbia. The British Columbia Supreme Court dismissed the motions on 23 June 2005, which decision was upheld on appeal to the British Columbia Court of Appeal. On 5 April 2007, the Supreme Court of Canada denied the non-Canadian defendants leave to appeal. A Third-Party Notice was issued against the federal government, which moved to strike out the claim. On 29 July 2011, the Supreme Court of Canada delivered its opinion and struck out the third-party claims against the federal government.

The underlying medical reimbursement action remains at a preliminary case management stage. Given the prior pendency of the Supreme Court application, and a number of other factors including delay on the part of the plaintiff in producing damages modelling materials, the trial date was adjourned generally and no trial date is currently set.

The government of New Brunswick has brought a medical reimbursement claim against domestic and foreign tobacco ‘manufacturers,’ pursuant to the provisions of the Recovery Act passed in that Province in June 2006. BAT, Investments, Industries, Carreras Rothmans Limited (the “**UK Companies**”) and Imperial have all been named as defendants. The government filed a statement of claim on 13 March 2008. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought by the plaintiff. The Group defendants were served with the Notice of Action and Statement of Claim on 2 June 2008. A case management conference was held on 8 January 2009 so Imperial and other domestic defendants could challenge the use of a contingent fee arrangement for the plaintiff’s lawyer. This challenge was refused at first instance. Leave to appeal was granted on limited grounds. On 13 May 2010, the New Brunswick Court of Appeal dismissed Imperial’s appeal. The Supreme Court of Canada subsequently denied leave on all aspects of the contingent fee arrangement challenge, thus ending this preliminary challenge on 21 October 2010.

The UK Companies’ challenge to the New Brunswick court’s jurisdiction was heard in June 2010. The court of Queen’s Bench dismissed the UK Companies’ jurisdiction motions on 15 November 2010. The UK Companies sought leave to appeal this decision to the Court of Appeal of New Brunswick, which leave was denied on 11 April 2011 by a single judge of the Court of Appeal. The UK Companies’ applications for leave to appeal that decision were dismissed by the Supreme Court of Canada on 13 October 2011. The UK Companies filed demands for particulars on 15 November 2011. The government filed statements of particulars on 18 January 2012. The UK Companies filed a motion to strike portions of the government’s particulars and for further and better responses on 27 March 2012. The motion was heard on 8 June 2012 and denied. The UK Companies filed their respective statements of defence in August 2012. The parties are currently engaged in document production further to a consent order endorsed by the court on 6 May 2013.

Following the July 2011 Supreme Court of Canada decision on third party issues in the British Columbia claim, the domestic defendants filed amended third party notices to distinguish the pleadings from the British Columbia pleadings. The New Brunswick Court of Queen’s Bench dismissed all Third Party Notices against the federal government.

The government of the Province of Ontario has filed a CAD\$50 billion medical reimbursement claim against domestic and foreign tobacco ‘manufacturers’, pursuant to the provisions of the

Tobacco Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act 2009. The UK Companies have all been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 30 September 2009 and the UK Companies were served on 8 October 2009. A case management judge has been appointed and the hearing on the UK Companies' jurisdiction motions commenced on 23 November 2011. Judgment was handed down on 4 January 2012 in favour of the plaintiff in respect of all the UK Companies. The effect of this order is that the court has determined that it has jurisdiction to hear the claim against the UK Companies. Thereafter, on 3 April 2012, the court awarded plaintiff costs in connection with the jurisdiction motions against the UK Companies on a joint and several basis. Appeals by all the UK Companies of both the jurisdictional and costs orders were heard on 5 – 7 November 2012. On 30 May 2013, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeals and upheld the adverse costs award in respect of the first instance hearing. A motion for leave to appeal that decision to the Supreme Court of Canada was filed in August 2013. As at 18 November 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada had yet to issue a decision on the UK Companies' appeals. On 22 October 2013, the Court of Appeal issued an endorsement awarding the plaintiff its costs of the appeals.

The government of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador filed a health care reimbursement claim in February 2011 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Health Care Costs Recovery Act enacted in that Province. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought by the plaintiff. The UK Companies have all been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 1 April 2011, and the UK Companies were served on 22 March 2011. A case management judge has been appointed. The UK Companies have challenged the jurisdiction of the Newfoundland and Labrador court. There have been preliminary hearings, including a successful application in January 2012 to strike certain affidavits filed by the plaintiff in opposition to the UK Companies' jurisdiction motions, and a hearing in June 2013 at which, in response to a request of the case management judge, the parties debated the elements of the "legal framework" for a jurisdiction challenge and in respect of which judgment remains reserved. There is no scheduled date for the jurisdiction motions to be heard.

The government of the Province of Saskatchewan filed a health care reimbursement claim on 8 June 2012 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act enacted in that Province. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought by the plaintiff. The UK Companies have all been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 3 July 2012, and the UK Companies were served on 18 July 2012. A case management judge has been appointed. The UK Companies challenged the jurisdiction of the Saskatchewan court at a hearing that commenced on 29 April 2013. On 1 October 2013, the court denied the UK Companies' challenges. Leave to appeal this ruling was sought and a hearing was scheduled for 11 December 2013. This hearing was adjourned on consent of the parties pending the outcome of the Supreme Court of Canada leave application in the Ontario jurisdiction challenge.

The government of the Province of Manitoba filed a health care reimbursement claim on 31 May 2012 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Damages Health Care Costs Recovery Act enacted in that Province. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought by the plaintiff. The UK Companies have all been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 4 July 2012, and the UK Companies were served on 18 July 2012. The UK Companies have challenged the jurisdiction of the Manitoba court. The jurisdiction motions were scheduled to be heard on 25-28 November 2013. This hearing was adjourned on consent of the parties pending the outcome of the Supreme Court of Canada leave application in the Ontario jurisdiction challenge.

The government of the Province of Alberta filed a health care reimbursement claim on 8 June 2012 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Crown's Right of Recovery Act enacted in that Province. According to the statement of claim the plaintiff seeks recovery in an amount of "at least CAD\$10 billion". The UK Companies have all

been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 8 August 2012 and the UK Companies were served on 15 May 2013. The UK Companies have informed the plaintiff that they intend to challenge the jurisdiction of the Alberta court. A case management judge has been appointed and an initial case management meeting has been scheduled for 17 December 2013.

The government of the Province of Quebec filed a health care reimbursement claim on 8 June 2012 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Related Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act enacted in that Province. According to the statement of claim the plaintiff seeks recovery in an amount of CAD\$60.7 billion. Investments, Industries, and Carreras Rothmans Limited have been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 8 June 2012, and the three UK Companies were served on 13 June 2012. A case management judge has been appointed. Imperial and other Canadian defendants have challenged the constitutionality of the Act as beyond the competence of the Quebec legislature. The Constitutional Challenge was heard on 30 September - 3 October 2013 and judgment remains under reserve. The three UK Companies filed jurisdictional challenges on 15 March 2013 which were heard on 3-5 June 2013. On 4 July 2013, the court denied the jurisdictional objections. Leave to appeal the ruling was refused in a judgment issued by a Court of Appeal judge on 4 October 2013. Defendants' motions for further and better particulars and concerning other pleadings issues will be heard on 15 and 22 November 2013.

The government of the Province of PEI filed a health care reimbursement claim on 12 September 2012 against domestic and foreign tobacco 'manufacturers,' pursuant to the provisions of the Tobacco Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act enacted in that Province. The statement of claim does not quantify the amount sought by the plaintiff. The UK Companies have all been named as defendants. Imperial was served on 15 November 2012 and the UK Companies were served on 13 November 2012. Motions to challenge jurisdiction were filed and served by the UK Companies on 11 January 2013. A case management judge has been appointed but no date has been set for any case management conference or other hearing.

Nigeria

As at 18 November 2013, six medical reimbursement actions filed by the federal government and five Nigerian states (Lagos, Kano, Gombe, Oyo, Ogun) were pending in the Nigerian courts. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, BAT and Investments have been named as defendants in each of the cases. The plaintiffs in the six cases seek a total of approximately £44.8 billion in damages, including special, anticipatory and punitive damages, restitution and disgorgement of profits, as well as declaratory and injunctive relief. On 13 and 25 May 2010, respectively, the plaintiffs in the Kano and Ogun state cases filed motions for preliminary injunctive relief, seeking, inter alia, orders to restrain the defendants from various alleged marketing and distribution practices including the sale of tobacco products within 1,000 meters of any public places that are predominantly locations for minors. BAT and Investments have filed preliminary objections challenging the jurisdiction of the Nigerian courts over them. On 22 June 2010, the Oyo High Court partially granted BAT's and Investments' preliminary objections and set aside the service of the writ of summons. BAT and Investments appealed the court's order insofar as it denied the remainder of the relief requested, and the Court of Appeal has yet to set a date for hearing of the appeals.

The Federal High Court and the High Courts of Lagos, Kano, Gombe and Ogun states denied the preliminary objections filed by BAT and Investments, and the companies have appealed. High Court proceedings in the Lagos and Kano state cases have been stayed pending the appeals filed by BAT and Investments. In the Gombe and Ogun cases, the High Courts have adjourned proceedings without date. As at 18 November 2013, the appeals filed by BAT and Investments remain pending in the Federal, Lagos, Kano, and Gombe cases, and have yet to be heard by the Court of Appeal. On 23 April 2013 and 16 May 2013, the Court of Appeal (Ibadan Judicial Division) issued decisions affirming the High Court's denial of preliminary objections filed by BAT,

Investments and British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited. The companies have appealed the decisions to the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

Spain

In early 2006, the Junta de Andalucía (the “**Junta**”), in Spain, filed a medical reimbursement action against the State and tobacco companies (including BAT España S.A.) before the contentious-administrative courts. The State filed preliminary objections to the Junta’s claim, with tobacco companies filing supporting briefs. The court upheld these preliminary objections and dismissed the claim in November 2007. The Junta’s appeal of this ruling to the Supreme Court was dismissed in September 2009. However, in May 2009, the Junta filed a new contentious-administrative claim with similar allegations. The defendants filed procedural objections, which were rejected by the court.

On 31 May 2013, the court notified BAT España of the commencement of a 20 day period to answer the Junta’s claim and produced copies of the documents attached to the statement of claim. BAT España filed its response to the claim by the deadline of 27 June 2013.

By order dated 26 July 2013, the court refused to open the evidence phase of the proceedings. The court accepted the defendants’ allegations that the Junta did not fulfil its procedural duty to establish the issues of fact to which the evidence would relate. It is not clear whether the Junta has filed a motion for reversal of the 26 July 2013 court order, and confirmation is awaited on this point. If the Junta has not challenged the order, there will be no trial, and the next procedural step will be for the court to issue its judgment.

(b) Class actions

Brazil

There are currently three class actions being brought in Brazil. One is also a medical reimbursement claim (São Paulo Public Prosecutor’s Office), and is therefore discussed above. A fourth class action recently ended in the affirmance on appeal of a defence judgment, as described below.

In 1995, the Associação de Defesa da Saúde do Fumante (“**ADEFSE**”) class action was filed against Souza Cruz and Philip Morris in the São Paulo Lower Civil Court alleging that the defendants are liable to a class of smokers and former smokers for failing to warn of cigarette addiction. The case was stayed in 2004 pending the defendants’ appeal from a decision issued by the lower civil court that held that the defendants had not met their burden of proving that cigarette smoking was not addictive or harmful to health, notwithstanding an earlier interlocutory order that the São Paulo Court of Appeals had issued, which directed the trial court to allow more evidence to be taken before rendering its decision. On 12 November 2008, the São Paulo Court of Appeals overturned the lower court’s unfavourable decision of 2004, finding that the lower court had failed to provide the defendants with an opportunity to produce evidence. The case was returned to the lower court for production of evidence and a new judgment. On 19 March 2009, the Lower Civil Court ordered designation of court-appointed medical and advertising experts. The parties submitted questions to these court-appointed experts who subsequently delivered their reports. Each party also provided expert reports commenting on the court-appointed experts’ conclusions. On 16 May 2011, the court granted Souza Cruz’s motion to dismiss the action in its entirety on the merits. Plaintiffs filed an appeal of the dismissal on 22 July 2011. Souza Cruz filed its response on 5 October 2011. On 10 November 2011, the case records were sent to the Public Prosecutor’s Office. On 20 December 2011, the Public Prosecutor’s Office presented a non-binding, advisory opinion that rejected most of Souza Cruz’s legal defence arguments. The case records were sent to the São Paulo State Court of Appeals and were immediately sent to the Public Prosecutor’s office for General Public and Collective Interest. On 1 March 2012, the case files returned with an unfavourable opinion given by the Public Prosecutor, who advised that the

Court should find in favour of the appeal brought by ADESF and thereby fully reverse the appealed judgment. On 6 September 2012, the case was assigned to a new temporary Reporting Justice in the 7th Chamber of Private Law of the Sao Paulo Court of Appeals, pending reference to a permanent Reporting Justice of the case.

The Brazilian Association for the Defense of Consumers' Health ("**Saudecon**") filed a class action against Souza Cruz and Philip Morris in the City of Porto Alegre, Brazil on 3 November 2008. The plaintiff purports to represent all Brazilian smokers whom, it alleges, are unable to quit smoking and lack access to cessation treatments. The plaintiff is seeking an order requiring the named defendants to fund, according to their market share, the purchase of cessation treatments for these smokers over a minimum period of two years. Souza Cruz was served with this complaint on 19 November 2008. On 18 May 2009, the case was dismissed with judgment on the merits. The plaintiffs appealed in August 2009 and Souza Cruz and Philip Morris both responded. On 22 July 2011, the Public Prosecutor's Office issued a non-binding opinion saying that the favourable first instance ruling should be vacated based on procedural issues. On 25 August 2011, the reporting justice of the appellate court rejected the Public Prosecutor's Office's opinion, finding that the trial court ruling should not be nullified. On 1 November 2011, the 9th Chamber of the Rio Grande do Sul State Court of Appeals granted the Public Prosecutor's Office special appeal, ordering the remittance of the case records in the first instance to complete proper notification to the Public Prosecutor's Office of the sentence. On 14 December 2011, the Public Prosecutor's Office filed a special appeal. Souza Cruz's counter arguments were submitted on 10 February 2012. On 28 March 2012, the Rio Grande do Sul State Court of Appeals recognised the applicability of the special appeal and ordered it sent up to the Superior Court of Justice. On 5 June 2013, the Superior Court dismissed the interlocutory appeal filed by the Public Prosecution Office. On 7 June 2013, the case records were sent to 15th Civil Chamber of Rio Grande do Sul State Court of appeals and Justice Angelo Maraninchi Giammakos was designated as Reporting Justice. On 4 July 2013, the case records returned from the Public Prosecutor's Office with a non-binding favourable opinion, based on the free will and awareness of smokers, the fact that the products were not defective, and the lawfulness of manufacturing cigarettes. The parties are waiting for the judgment of Saudecon's Appeal at the Rio Grande do Sul State Court of Appeal.

In 2004, the State of Sergipe instigated a class action seeking compensation for smokers in Sergipe State who purportedly tried to quit smoking. The lower court denied the plaintiffs' request for early relief and determined ANVISA (a federal government health agency) be ordered to join the case as co-defendants. As ANVISA is a federal agency, the case was removed to the federal court where ANVISA successfully argued that it lacked standing to be sued. The claim against ANVISA was dismissed and the federal court sent the case back to the lower state court for proceedings to continue. However, the action was stayed on 18 December 2009 pending a decision by the Superior Court on which court has jurisdiction. On 26 March 2010 the Superior Court determined that the civil court had jurisdiction of the matter. On 19 October 2011, the court dismissed the action with judgment on the merits. The plaintiff filed an appeal on 9 January 2012. Souza Cruz's counter-arguments were submitted on 9 February 2012. The case records were sent to the 1st Chamber of the Sergipe State Court of Appeals, as well as to the Public Prosecutor's Office for it to consider an advisory opinion. On 9 July 2012, the 1st Chamber of the Sergipe State Court of Appeals by unanimous decision upheld the lower court ruling that dismissed the case. Plaintiffs did not file a Special Appeal from this judgment and the case is now closed.

Italy

In or about June 2010, BAT Italia was served with a class action filed in the Civil Court of Rome by the consumer association, Codacons, and three class representatives. Plaintiffs primarily asserted addiction-related claims. The class action lawsuit was rejected at the first instance (Civil Court of Rome) and appellate (Rome Court of Appeal) court levels. In July 2012, Codacons filed an appeal before the Italian Supreme Court. BAT Italia filed its answer to the appeal on 13 November 2012. The parties are now waiting for the Supreme Court to schedule a hearing for the discussion of the case.

Canada

There are ten class actions being brought in Canada against Group companies.

Knight is a 'lights' class action in which the plaintiff alleges that the marketing of light and mild cigarettes is deceptive because it conveys a false and misleading message that those cigarettes are less harmful than regular cigarettes. Although the claim arises from health concerns, it does not seek compensation for personal injury. Instead it seeks compensation for amounts spent on 'light and mild' products and a disgorgement of profits from Imperial.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia certified a class of all consumers who purchased in British-Columbia Imperial cigarettes bearing 'light' or 'mild' descriptors since 1974. Imperial filed an appeal against the certification which was heard in February 2006. The appellate court confirmed the certification of the class but has limited any financial liability, if proven, to 1997 onward.

The motion of the federal government to strike out the third-party notice issued against it by Imperial was also heard in February 2006 and was granted, but was appealed by Imperial. The appeal was heard in June 2009 in conjunction with the third-party notice appeal in the British Columbia health care reimbursement claim. The federal government appealed the Court of Appeal's decision and on 29 July 2011, the Supreme Court unanimously granted the federal government's appeal and dismissed the third-party claim on the basis that the federal government's impugned conduct constituted valid policy benefiting public health and was therefore not subject to civil liability.

On 9 December 2009, Imperial was served with a class action filed by Ontario tobacco farmers and the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board ("**Growers' claim**"). The plaintiffs allege that, during a specific timeframe, Imperial and two other domestic defendants improperly paid lower prices for tobacco leaf destined for duty-free products and then were smuggled back into Canada and sold in the domestic market. In reaction to the suit, Imperial deposited the amount owing to the government of Ontario, pursuant to the Comprehensive Agreement, into an escrow account, alleging that the Comprehensive Agreement permitted Imperial to set-off that amount against costs incurred as a result of the claim (including damages, if any). In response, the Ontario government commenced an application against Imperial, seeking the release of the funds ("**Ontario claim**"). No monetary damages are being claimed against Imperial by the government of Ontario.

On 26 July 2010, Imperial argued its preliminary motions in the Ontario claim. Imperial was successful in its application and the Court ordered that the Ontario claim be stayed in favour of the arbitration provisions stipulated in the Comprehensive Agreement and raised by Imperial in its Notice of Arbitration. The Province of Ontario appealed this decision. On 20 July 2011, the Court of Appeal held that the funds deposited in escrow would remain in escrow pending a decision by an arbitrator on the issue pursuant to the Comprehensive Agreement. The court also ruled that the question of whether the Growers' Claim constitutes a 'Released Claim' under the Comprehensive Agreement must be determined by the courts, thereby splitting the issues. On 2 January 2013, the Court rendered a decision in favour of Ontario and granted that the Grower's claim is not a "Released Claim" brought by a "Releasing Entity". Imperial filed its notice to appeal this judgment on 31 January 2013.

On 16 July 2013, the Court of Appeal dismissed Imperial's appeal on whether the Growers' claim is a "Released Claim" made by a "Released Entity". The Court accepted that the Grower's Class Action was a "Released Claim", but did not accept that the "Released Claim" was being brought by a "Releasing Entity". Imperial will pursue the "Released Claim" argument by way of arbitration. As yet, no hearing date has been set.

As a further preliminary challenge, Imperial has alleged that the Growers' claim is time barred. On 25 January 2012, the case management judge ruled that this challenge will proceed prior to certification hearings in the class action. No date has yet been set for the certification hearings, but Imperial's preliminary motion will be heard in January 2014.

There are currently two class actions in Quebec. On 21 February 2005, the Quebec Superior Court granted certification in two class actions against Imperial and two other domestic manufacturers, which have a combined value of CAD\$27 billion plus interest and costs. The court certified two classes, which include residents of Quebec who suffered from lung, throat and laryngeal cancer or emphysema as of November 1998 or developed these diseases thereafter and who smoked a minimum of 15 cigarettes a day for at least five years, and residents who were addicted to nicotine at the time the proceedings were filed and who have since remained addicted. The class definitions were amended in August 2013. In Quebec, there is no right of appeal for a defendant upon certification. The trial in this matter commenced on 12 March 2012 and remains ongoing.

In June 2009, four new smoking and health class actions were filed in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, against Canadian manufacturers and foreign companies, including the UK Companies and Imperial. In Saskatchewan, a number of the UK Companies have been released from the action. No date has been set for the certification motion hearing. There are service issues in relation to the UK Companies in Alberta and Manitoba.

In June 2010, two further smoking and health class actions were filed in British Columbia. Imperial was served with the British Columbia suits on 16 July 2010. The UK Companies were served on 20 July 2010. The Bourassa claim is allegedly on behalf of all individuals who have suffered chronic respiratory disease and the McDermid claim proposes a class based on heart disease. Both claims state that they have been brought on behalf of those who have "smoked a minimum of 25,000 cigarettes." The UK Companies objected to jurisdiction. Subsequently a number of the UK Companies were released from the action. No certification motion hearing date has been set.

In June 2012, a new smoking and health class action was filed in Ontario against the domestic manufacturers and foreign companies, including Imperial and the UK Companies. Imperial was served on 20 November 2012, and the UK Companies were served on 30 November 2012. The claim is presently in abeyance.

Venezuela

The Venezuelan Federation of Associations of Users and Consumers filed a class action against the Venezuelan government seeking regulatory controls on tobacco and recovery of medical expenses for future expenses of treating smoking-related illnesses in Venezuela. On 19 January 2009, C.A Cigarrera Bigott Sucs. ("**Cigarrera Bigott**") notified the court of its intention to appear as a third party. The court adjourned a public hearing, initially scheduled for 28 July 2009, where Cigarrera Bigott's status as a third party would be determined and parties would present evidence and make arguments. On 16 September 2009, the Venezuelan Republic ordered the court to continue the judicial process.

On 12 April 2011, however, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice issued decision number 494, which established the rules for class action procedures. On 5 December 2012 Cigarrera Bigott was admitted as a third party and presented its defences and evidence on 26 February 2013. The parties will now be asked to attend a hearing at the Constitutional Chamber; however, no date for the hearing has yet been scheduled by the Court.

(c) Individual personal injury claims

As at 18 November 2013, the jurisdictions with the most number of active individual cases against Group companies were, in descending order: Brazil (184), Italy (22), Argentina (20) Canada (5), Chile (4) and Ireland (2). There were a further eight jurisdictions with one active case only.

At 18 November 2013, there was only one individual 'lights' case in Italy pending against BAT Italia before the Justice of the Peace Courts and eight 'lights' cases on appeal. As at 18 November 2013, there were 11 smoking and health cases pending before the Italian first instance civil courts and ten cases before the court of appeal. These cases have been filed by or on behalf of individuals alleging that diseases or deaths have been caused by cigarette smoking. There is also one labour case for alleged occupational exposure pending before the labour court. In addition, there are seven smoking and health cases that have been favourably decided but that are still subject to appeal.

On 23 June 2003, an individual action was brought in the Danish High Court against House of Prince A/S and Skandinavisk Tobakskompagni A/S seeking DKK485,450 (currently approximately €65,084) for alleged smoking-related diseases and loss of earnings. On 8 December 2011, the High Court issued Judgment in favour of the defendants and ordered costs against the plaintiff. On 31 January 2012, the plaintiff filed an appeal before the Danish Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has scheduled the hearing of the appeal for 3-5 November 2014. The amount of damages claimed has been reduced to DKK53,175.00 (currently approximately €7,129).

Tax Litigation

Franked Investment Income Group Litigation Order

BAT is the principal test claimant in an action in the United Kingdom against HM Revenue and Customs in the Franked Investment Income Group Litigation Order ("**FII GLO**"). There are 25 corporate groups in the FII GLO. The case concerns the treatment for UK corporate tax purposes of profits earned overseas and distributed to the UK. The claim was filed in 2003 and the case was heard in the European Court of Justice ("**ECJ**") in 2005 and a decision of the ECJ received in December 2006. In July 2008, the case reverted to a trial in the UK High Court for the UK Court to determine how the principles of the ECJ decision should be applied in a UK context.

The High Court judgment in November 2008 concluded, amongst many other things, that dividends received from EU subsidiaries should have been exempt from UK taxation. It also concluded that certain dividends received before 5 April 1999 from the EU and, in some limited circumstances after 1993 from outside the EU, should have been treated as franked investment income with the consequence that advance corporation tax ("**ACT**") need not have been paid. Claims for the repayment of UK tax incurred where the dividends were from the EU were allowed back to 1973. The tentative conclusion reached by the High Court would, if upheld, produce an estimated receivable of about £1.2 billion for BAT.

The case was heard by the Court of Appeal in October 2009 and the judgment handed down on 23 February 2010. The Court of Appeal determined that various questions, including which companies in the corporate tree can be included in a claim, should be referred back to the ECJ for further clarification. In addition, the Court determined that the claim should be restricted to six years and not cover claims dating back to 1973. The issue of time limits was heard by the Supreme Court in February 2012 and in May 2012 the Supreme Court decided in BAT's favour, that claims submitted before 8 September 2003 can go back to 1973. A hearing took place in February 2012 at the ECJ on the questions referred from the Court of Appeal.

The ECJ judgment of 13 November 2012 confirms that the UK treatment of EU dividends was discriminatory and produces the same outcome for third country dividends from 1994 in certain

circumstances. The judgment also confirms that the claim can cover dividends from all indirect, as well as direct EU subsidiaries and also ACT paid by a superior holding company.

The case will now revert to the UK High Court to apply the ECJ judgment and a full quantification hearing is scheduled for May 2014.

No potential receipt has been recognised in the current period or the prior year, in the results of the Group, due to the uncertainty of the amounts and eventual outcome.

Litigation Conclusion

While it is impossible to be certain of the outcome of any particular case or of the amount of any possible adverse verdict, the Group believes that the defences of the Group's companies to all these various claims are meritorious on both the law and the facts, and a vigorous defence is being made everywhere. If an adverse judgment is entered against any of the Group's companies in any case, an appeal will be made. Such appeals could require the appellants to post appeal bonds or substitute security in amounts which could in some cases equal or exceed the amount of the judgment. In any event, with regard to US litigation, the Group has the benefit of the RJRT Indemnification. At least in the aggregate, and despite the quality of defences available to the Group, it is not impossible that the Group's results of operations or cash flows in particular quarterly or annual periods could be materially affected by this and by the final outcome of any particular litigation.

Having regard to all these matters, with the exception of Fox River, the Group (i) does not consider it appropriate to make any provision in respect of any pending litigation and (ii) does not believe that the ultimate outcome of this litigation will significantly impair the Group's financial condition.

MANAGEMENT

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Directors

The Directors of BAT and their functions within the Group and their principal activities outside the Group are as follows:

Executive Directors

Nicandro Durante
(Chief Executive)

J. Benedict Stevens
(Finance Director and Chief Information Officer)

John P. Daly*
(Chief Operating Officer)

Chairman

Richard G.W. Burrows

Non-Executive Directors

Ann F. Godbehere

Christine J.M. Morin-Postel

Dr. Gerard M. Murphy

Principal Activities outside the Group

Reckitt Benckiser Group plc (Non-Executive Director)

None

Reynolds American Inc. (Non-Executive Director)

Principal Activities outside the Group

Rentokil Initial plc (Non-Executive Director)
Carlsberg A/S (Supervisory Board Member)
Trilateral Commission (Member)

Principal Activities outside the Group

Rio Tinto plc (Non-Executive Director)
Arden Holdings Limited (Non-Executive Director)
UBS AG (Non-Executive Director)
Prudential plc (Non-Executive Director)
Atrium Underwriting Group Limited (Non-Executive Director)
Atrium Underwriters Limited (Non-Executive Director)
Royal Dutch Shell PLC (Non-Executive Director)
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert S.A. (Non-Executive Director)
The Blackstone Group International Partners LLP (Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee)
Merlin Entertainments plc (Non-Executive Director)

	Jack Wolfskin Ausrüstung für Draussen GmbH & Co. (Board Member)
	United Biscuits Topco Ltd (Board Member)
	Michaels Stores, Inc (Board Member)
Kieran C. Poynter	International Consolidated Airlines Group S.A. (Non-Executive Director)
	Nomura International PLC (Chairman and Non-Executive Director)
	F&C Asset Management PLC (Chairman and Non-Executive Director)
	The Royal Automobile Club Limited (Non-Executive Director)
Anthony Ruys	NV Luchthaven Schiphol (Chairman of the Supervisory Board)
	ITC Limited (Non-Executive Director)
	JANIVO Holdings BV (Supervisory Board Member)
Karen M.A. de Segundo	Lonmin plc (Non-Executive Director)
	E.ON SE (Supervisory Board Member)
	Pöyry Oyj (Board Member)
Dr. Richard Tubb	Brigadier General (retired), US Air Force
	White House Physician Emeritus
	Project Rescue and the Travel Medicine Advisory Board of Shoreland, Inc (Member of Board of Reference)
	Lonsdale (Advisor)
	Boston Consulting Group (Independent Consultant)

Management Board

The Executive Directors of BAT together with the following executives:

Jack Bowles
(Director, Asia-Pacific)

Alan Davy
(Director, Operations)

Giovanni Giordano
(Director, Group Human Resources)

Andrew Gray
(Director, Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa)

Jean-Marc Lévy
(Director, Marketing)

Des Naughton
(Managing Director, Next Generation Products)

Ricardo Oberlander
(Director, Americas)

Dr David O'Reilly
(Group Scientific Director)

Naresh Sethi
(Director, Western Europe)

Kingsley Wheaton
(Director, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs)

Neil Withington**
(Director, Legal and General Counsel)

* At the end of December 2013, John Daly will step down as Chief Operating Officer. John Daly will retire from the Board of BAT in April 2014.

** Neil Withington's principal activity outside the Group is as a Non-Executive Director of Reynolds American Inc.

The business address of the Directors and Management Board of BAT is Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG, save for the business address of Jack Bowles which is 16th Floor, 2 IFC, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong.

Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies conflicts of interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties to BAT of the Directors and the members of the Management Board listed above and/or their private interests and other duties.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Notes which will be incorporated by reference into each Global Note (as defined below) and each definitive Note, in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange or other relevant authority (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such definitive Note will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. Part A of the applicable Final Terms in relation to any Tranche (as defined below) of Notes may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, complete the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Notes. Part A of the applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be endorsed upon, or attached to, each Global Note and definitive Note. Reference should be made to "Form of the Notes" for the form of Final Terms which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Notes.

This Note is one of a Series (as defined below) of Notes issued by B.A.T. International Finance p.l.c. ("**BATIF**") or British American Tobacco Holdings (The Netherlands) B.V. ("**BATHTN**") as indicated in the applicable Final Terms (each in its capacity as the issuer of the Notes, the "**Issuers**" and, together with the other in its capacity as issuer of other notes, the "**Issuers**") constituted by a Trust Deed (such Trust Deed as modified and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the "**Trust Deed**") dated 6 July 1998 made between, *inter alios*, each of BATIF and BATHTN as an Issuer and, where it is not the Issuer of the Notes, as guarantor of notes issued by the other Issuers, British American Tobacco p.l.c. ("**British American Tobacco**") as a guarantor and The Law Debenture Trust Corporation p.l.c. (the "**Trustee**", which expression shall include any successor as trustee). Each of BATIF, BATHTN and British American Tobacco in its capacity as a guarantor is herein referred to as a "**Guarantor**" and all together in such capacities are herein referred to as the "**Guarantors**". The Issuer and the Guarantors in relation to the Notes are specified in the applicable Final Terms (as defined below) and such expressions shall be construed accordingly.

References herein to the "**Notes**" shall be references to the Notes of this Series and shall mean:

- (i) in relation to any Notes represented by a global Note (a "**Global Note**"), units of each Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (ii) any Global Note; and
- (iii) any definitive Notes issued in exchange for a Global Note.

The Notes and the Coupons (as defined below) have the benefit of an amended and restated Agency Agreement (such Agency Agreement as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the "**Agency Agreement**") dated 11 December 2012 and made between the same parties as are parties to the Trust Deed, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as issuing and principal paying agent and agent bank (the "**Agent**", which expression shall include any successor agent) and the other paying agent named therein (together with the Agent, the "**Paying Agents**", which expression shall include any additional or successor paying agent).

Interest bearing definitive Notes (unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Final Terms) have interest coupons ("**Coupons**") and, if indicated in the applicable Final Terms, talons for further Coupons ("**Talons**") attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Global Notes do not have Coupons or Talons attached on issue.

The final terms for this Note (or the relevant provisions thereof) are set out in Part A of the Final Terms attached to or endorsed on this Note which supplement these Terms and Conditions and may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Terms and Conditions, complete these Terms and Conditions for the purposes of this Note. References to the "**applicable Final Terms**" are to Part A of the Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) attached to or endorsed on this Note.

The Trustee acts for the benefit of the holders for the time being of the Notes (the "**Noteholders**", which expression shall, in relation to any Notes represented by a Global Note, be construed as

provided below) and the holders of the Coupons (the “**Couponholders**”, which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons), in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

As used herein, “**Tranche**” means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and “**Series**” means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series with an existing Tranche of Notes; and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates and/or Issue Prices.

Copies of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the applicable Final Terms are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office for the time being of the Trustee (being at the date of this Base Prospectus at Fifth Floor, 100 Wood Street, London EC2V 7EX) and at the specified office of each of the Paying Agents. The Noteholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the applicable Final Terms which are applicable to them. The statements in these Terms and Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of and definitions contained in the Trust Deed.

Words and expressions defined in the Trust Deed or the Agency Agreement or used in the applicable Final Terms shall have the same meanings where used in these Terms and Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement and the Trust Deed, the Trust Deed will prevail and, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency Agreement or the Trust Deed and the applicable Final Terms, the applicable Final Terms will prevail.

In the Conditions, “**Euro**” means the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

1. **FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE**

The Notes are in bearer form and, in the case of definitive Notes, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms. Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of another Specified Denomination.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Definitive Notes are issued with Coupons attached, unless they are Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to Coupons and Couponholders in these Terms and Conditions, the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement are not applicable.

Subject as set out below, title to the Notes and Coupons will pass by delivery. The Issuer, the Guarantors and any Paying Agent will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Note or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“**Euroclear**”) and/or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”), each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Guarantors and the Paying Agents as the holder of such

nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes, other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note shall be treated by the Issuer, the Guarantors and any Paying Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions “**Noteholder**” and “**holder of Notes**” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms, or as may otherwise be approved by the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Agent and the Trustee.

2. STATUS OF THE NOTES AND THE GUARANTEE

(a) Status of the Notes

The Notes and Coupons constitute direct, unconditional and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3) unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank and will rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and (subject as aforesaid and save to the extent that laws affecting creditors’ rights generally in a bankruptcy or winding up may give preference to any of such other obligations) equally with all other present and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer from time to time outstanding.

(b) Status of the Guarantee

The payment of principal of, and interest on, the Notes together with all other amounts payable by the Issuer under or pursuant to the Trust Deed has been unconditionally and irrevocably and jointly and severally guaranteed in the Trust Deed by the Guarantors (other than the Issuer).

The obligations of each Guarantor under its guarantee constitute direct, unconditional and (subject to the provisions of Condition 3) unsecured obligations of the relevant Guarantor and (subject as aforesaid and save to the extent that laws affecting creditors’ rights generally in a bankruptcy or winding up may give preference to any of such other obligations) rank and will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the relevant Guarantor from time to time outstanding.

The Trust Deed contains a covenant on the part of the Issuers and the Guarantors in the event that any other company, the share capital of which is or is to be admitted to the official list of the Financial Conduct Authority under Part VI of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**Official List**”) and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange plc’s Regulated Market (the “**Market**”), becomes the ultimate Holding Company of British American Tobacco, to procure that such other Holding Company shall become a guarantor under the Trust Deed, jointly and severally with the Guarantors, with effect from the later of (i) the date on which such other company becomes the ultimate Holding Company of British American Tobacco and (ii) the date on which the share capital of such other Holding Company is admitted to the Official List and admitted to trading on the Market. In such event, the term “**Guarantors**” herein shall be deemed to include such other Holding Company.

3. NEGATIVE PLEDGE

So long as any of the Notes remains outstanding (as defined in the Trust Deed) neither the Issuer nor any Guarantor will secure or allow to be secured any Quoted Borrowing or any payment under any guarantee by any of them of any Quoted Borrowing by any mortgage, charge, pledge or lien (other than arising by operation of law) upon any of its undertaking or assets, whether present or future, unless at the same time the same mortgage, charge, pledge or lien is extended, or security which is in the opinion of the Trustee not materially less beneficial to the Noteholders than the security given as

aforesaid or which shall be approved by Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Trust Deed) of the Noteholders is extended, or (as the case may be) created, in favour of the Trustee to secure equally and rateably the principal of, and interest on, and all other payments (if any) in respect of the Notes and under the Trust Deed.

For the purposes of this Condition 3, “**Quoted Borrowing**” means any indebtedness which (a) is represented by notes, debentures or other securities issued otherwise than to constitute or represent advances made by banks and/or other lending institutions; (b) is denominated, or confers any right to payment of principal and/or interest, in or by reference to any currency other than the currency of the country in which the issuer of the indebtedness has its principal place of business or is denominated, or confers any right to payment of principal and/or interest, in or by reference to the currency of such country but is placed or offered for subscription or sale by or on behalf of, or by agreement with, the issuer of such indebtedness as to over 20 per cent. outside such country; and (c) at its date of issue is, or is intended by the issuer of such indebtedness to become, quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange or other organised and regulated securities market in any part of the world.

4. INTEREST

(a) *Interest on Fixed Rate Notes*

The applicable Final Terms contains provisions applicable to the determination of fixed rate interest and must be read in conjunction with this Condition 4(a) for full information on the manner in which interest is calculated on Fixed Rate Notes. In particular, the applicable Final Terms will specify, as applicable, the Interest Commencement Date, the Rate(s) of Interest, the Interest Payment Date(s), the Maturity Date, the Fixed Coupon Amount, any applicable Broken Amount, the Calculation Amount, the Day Count Fraction and any applicable Determination Date.

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest payable in arrear on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date.

If the Notes are in definitive form, except as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

Except in the case of Notes in definitive form where an applicable Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount is specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest shall be calculated in respect of any period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (A) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding amount of the Fixed Rate Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (B) in the case of Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

Where the Specified Denomination of a Fixed Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Fixed Rate Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

“Day Count Fraction” means in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with Condition 4(a):

- (i) if **“Actual/Actual (ICMA)”** is specified in the applicable Final Terms:
 - (A) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the **“Accrual Period”**) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (B) in the case of Notes where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period commencing on the last Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date), the sum of:
 - (1) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in one calendar year; and
 - (2) the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in one calendar year;
- (ii) if **“30/360”** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of 12 30-day months) divided by 360; and
- (iii) if **“Actual/365 (Fixed)”** is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date divided by 365.

In these Terms and Conditions:

“Determination Period” means the period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date.

“sub-unit” means, with respect to any currency other than Euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to Euro, means one cent.

(b) *Interest on Floating Rate Notes*

The applicable Final Terms contains provisions applicable to the determination of floating rate interest and must be read in conjunction with this Condition 4(b) for full information on the manner in which interest is calculated on Floating Rate Notes. In particular, the applicable Final Terms will identify, as applicable, any Specified Interest Payment Dates, any Specified Period, the Interest Commencement Date, the Business Day Convention, any Additional Business Centres, whether ISDA Determination or Screen Rate Determination applies to the calculation of interest, the party who will calculate the amount of interest due if it is not the Agent, the Margin, any maximum or minimum interest rates and the Day Count Fraction. Where ISDA Determination applies to the calculation of interest, the applicable Final Terms will also specify the applicable Floating Rate Option, Designated Maturity and Reset Date. Where Screen Rate Determination applies to the

calculation of interest, the applicable Final Terms will also specify the applicable Reference Rate, Interest Determination Date(s) and Relevant Screen Page.

(i) *Interest Payment Dates*

Each Floating Rate Note bears interest from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

- (A) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- (B) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Final Terms, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an “**Interest Payment Date**”) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Final Terms after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each “**Interest Period**” (which expression shall, in these Terms and Conditions, mean the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date).

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day on the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (1) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 4(b)(i)(B) above, the Floating Rate Convention, such Interest Payment Date (i) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (B) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (ii) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (A) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (B) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month in which the Specified Period falls after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
- (2) the Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (3) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or
- (4) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In this Condition, “**Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) which is both:

- (A) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London and each Additional Business Centre (if any) specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (B) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than Euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than London and any Additional Business Centre and which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand

dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in Euro, a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (known as TARGET2) System which was launched on 19 November 2007, or any successor thereto (the “**TARGET System**”) is operating.

(ii) *Rate of Interest*

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms and the provisions below relating to either ISDA Determination or Screen Rate Determination shall apply, depending upon which is specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(A) *ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes*

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), “**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Agent under an interest rate swap transaction if the Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes and as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (the “**ISDA Definitions**”) and under which:

- (1) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
- (2) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (3) the relevant Reset Date is either (i) if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on the London inter-bank offered rate (“**LIBOR**”) or on the Euro-zone interbank offered rate (“**EURIBOR**”) for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period or (ii) in any other case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), (i) “**Floating Rate**”, “**Calculation Agent**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**”, “**Reset Date**” and “**Euro-zone**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions and (ii) the definition of “**Banking Day**” in the ISDA Definitions shall be amended to insert after the words “are open for” in the second line thereof the word “general”.

(B) *Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes*

Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation; or
- (2) the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate(s) which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time, in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent for the

purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of such offered quotations.

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for determining the Rate of Interest in the event that the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, in the case of (1) above, no such quotation appears or, in the case of (2) above, fewer than three such offered quotations appear, in each case as at the time specified in the preceding paragraph.

(iii) *Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest*

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(iv) *Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts*

The Agent will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent will calculate the amount of interest (the “**Interest Amount**”) payable on the Floating Rate Notes for the relevant Interest Period by applying the Rate of Interest to:

- (i) in the case of Floating Rate Notes which are represented by a Global Note, the aggregate outstanding nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note; or
- (ii) in the case of Floating Rate Notes in definitive form, the Calculation Amount;

and, in each case, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

Where the Specified Denomination of a Floating Rate Note in definitive form is a multiple of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Amount payable in respect of such Note shall be the product of the amount (determined in the manner provided above) for the Calculation Amount and the amount by which the Calculation Amount is multiplied to reach the Specified Denomination, without any further rounding.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for any Interest Period:

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual**” or “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;

- (iv) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

- (v) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30

- (vi) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

- (vii) if “**Actual/365 (Sterling)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366.

(v) *Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts*

The Agent will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and any stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading (if the rules of that stock exchange or other relevant authority so require) and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 13 as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (a) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such stock exchange of a Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (b) in all other cases, the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without prior notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to each stock exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Floating Rate Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading (if the rules of that stock exchange or other relevant authority so require) and to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13. For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression “**London Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London.

(vi) *Determination or calculation by Trustee*

If for any reason at any relevant time the Agent defaults in its obligation to determine the Rate of Interest or the Agent defaults in its obligation to calculate any Interest Amount in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii)(A) or (B) above or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, as the case may be, and, in each, case in accordance with paragraph (iv) above, the Trustee shall determine the Rate of Interest at such rate as, in

its absolute discretion (having such regard as it shall think fit to the foregoing provisions of this Condition, but subject always to any Minimum Rate of Interest or Maximum Rate of Interest specified in the applicable Final Terms), it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances or, as the case may be, the Trustee shall calculate the Interest Amount(s) in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances and each such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Agent.

(vii) *Certificates to be final*

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 4(b), whether by the Agent or, if applicable, the Trustee, shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Agent, the other Paying Agents, the Trustee and all Noteholders and Couponholders and (in the absence as aforesaid) no liability to the Issuer, the Guarantors, the Noteholders or the Couponholders shall attach to the Agent or (if applicable) the Trustee in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

(c) *Accrual of interest*

Each Note (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Note, that part only of such Note) will cease to bear interest (if any) from the date for its redemption unless, upon due presentation thereof, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue as provided in the Trust Deed.

5. PAYMENTS

(a) *Method of payment*

Subject as provided below:

- (i) payments in a Specified Currency other than Euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively); and
- (ii) payments in Euro will be made by credit or transfer to a Euro account (or any other account to which Euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a Euro cheque.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7.

(b) *Presentation of definitive Notes and Coupons*

Payments of principal in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in paragraph (a) above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of definitive Notes, and payments of interest in respect of definitive Notes will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction)).

Fixed Rate Notes in definitive form should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid

bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 10 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 8) or, if later, five years from the date on which such Coupon would otherwise have become due, but in no event thereafter.

Where any definitive Note that provides that the relative unmatured Coupons are to become void upon the due date for redemption of those Notes is presented for redemption without all unmatured Coupons, and where any definitive Note is presented for redemption without any unexchanged Talon relating to it, redemption shall be made only against the provision of such indemnity as the Issuer may require.

Upon any Fixed Rate Note in definitive form becoming due and repayable prior to its Maturity Date, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Note in definitive form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof.

If the due date for redemption of any definitive Note is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Note from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant definitive Note.

(c) *Payments in respect of Global Notes*

Payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Notes represented by any Global Note will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to definitive Notes and otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Note against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made against presentation or surrender of any Global Note, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such Global Note by the Paying Agent to which it was presented and such record shall be prima facie evidence that the payment in question has been made.

(d) *General provisions applicable to payments*

The holder of a Global Note shall be the only person entitled to receive payments in respect of Notes represented by such Global Note and the Issuer or, as the case may be, any Guarantor will be discharged by payment to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note in respect of each amount so paid. Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the beneficial holder of a particular nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note must look solely to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, for his share of each payment so made by the Issuer or, as the case may be, any Guarantor to, or to the order of, the holder of such Global Note.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) above, if any amount of principal and/or interest in respect of Notes is payable in US dollars, such US dollar payments of principal and/or interest in respect of such Notes will be made at the specified office of a Paying Agent in the United States if:

- (i) the Issuer has appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment in US dollars at such specified offices outside the United States of the full amount of principal and interest on the Notes in the manner provided above when due;

- (ii) payment of the full amount of such principal and interest at all such specified offices outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of principal and interest in US dollars; and
- (iii) such payment is then permitted under United States law without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer and the Guarantors, adverse tax consequences to the Issuer or the Guarantors.

(e) *Payment Day*

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, “**Payment Day**” means any day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) which (subject to Condition 8) is:

- (i) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (A) in the case of definitive Notes only, the relevant place of presentation;
 - (B) each Additional Financial Centre (if any) specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (ii) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than Euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in Euro, a day on which the TARGET System is operating.

(f) *Interpretation of principal and interest*

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (i) any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to principal under Condition 7 or pursuant to any undertaking or covenant to pay additional amounts given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed;
- (ii) the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (iii) the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes;
- (iv) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Notes;
- (v) in relation to Zero Coupon Notes, the Amortised Face Amount (as defined in Condition 6(e)(iii)); and
- (vi) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Notes.

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any additional amounts which may be payable with respect to interest under Condition 7 or pursuant to any undertaking or covenant to pay additional amounts given in addition thereto, or in substitution therefor, pursuant to the Trust Deed.

6. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

(a) *Redemption at maturity*

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled as specified below, each Note will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date.

(b) *Redemption for tax reasons*

(i) Where the Issuer is BATIF

- (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall only apply where the Issuer is BATIF.
- (2) The Notes may be redeemed in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, at any time or, if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, on any Interest Payment Date, upon not more than 30 nor less than 15 days' (or, in each case, such other number of days as specified in the applicable Final Terms) prior notice given in accordance with Condition 13 (which notice will be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in paragraph (e) below, together, if applicable, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption, if the Issuer satisfies the Trustee that, as a result of any amendment to, or change in, the laws or regulations of the United Kingdom or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, or any amendment to or change in an official application or interpretation of such laws or regulations, which amendment or change becomes effective on or after the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes, the Issuer will become obliged to pay any Additional Amounts pursuant to Condition 7(a) on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date in respect of the Notes; provided, however, that (1) no such notice of redemption will be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such Additional Amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due and (2) at the time such notice of redemption is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts remains in effect. Immediately prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (b)(i) the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee a certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and the Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the same in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders and the Couponholders. Upon the expiry of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (b)(i), the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes as provided herein.

(ii) Where the Issuer is BATHTN

- (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall only apply where the Issuer is BATHTN.
- (2) The Notes may be redeemed in whole but not in part, at the option of the Issuer, at any time or, if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, on any Interest Payment Date, upon not more than 30 nor less than 15 days' (or, in each case, such other number of days as specified in the applicable Final Terms) prior notice given in accordance with Condition 13 (which notice will be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in paragraph (e) below, together, if applicable, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption, if, as a result of any amendment to, or change in, the laws or regulations of The Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, or any amendment to or change in an official application or interpretation of such laws or

regulations, which amendment or change becomes effective on or after the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Notes, the Issuer will become obliged to pay any Additional Amounts pursuant to Condition 7(b) on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date in respect of the Notes; provided, however, that (1) no such notice of redemption will be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such Additional Amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due and (2) at the time such notice of redemption is given, such obligation to pay such Additional Amounts remains in effect. Immediately prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (b)(ii) the Issuer will deliver to the Trustee a certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and the Trustee shall be entitled to accept such certificate as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the same in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders and the Couponholders. Upon the expiry of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph (b)(ii), the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Notes as provided herein.

(c) *Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call)*

This Condition 6(c) applies to Notes which are subject to redemption prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Issuer (other than for taxation reasons), such option being referred to as an “**Issuer Call**”. The applicable Final Terms contains provisions applicable to any Issuer Call and must be read in conjunction with this Condition 6(c) for full information on any Issuer Call. In particular, the applicable Final Terms will identify, as applicable, the Optional Redemption Date(s), the Optional Redemption Amount, any minimum or maximum amount of Notes which can be redeemed and the applicable notice periods.

If Issuer Call is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given:

- (i) not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ (or, in each case, such other number of days as specified in the applicable Final Terms) notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13; and
- (ii) not less than 15 days (or such shorter notice as such party shall accept) before the giving of the notice referred to in (i), notice to the Agent and the Trustee;

(which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the date fixed for redemption), redeem all or some only of the Notes then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date. Any such partial redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount, in each case as specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed (“**Redeemed Notes**”) will be selected individually by lot, in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, and in accordance with the rules of Euroclear and/ or Clearstream, Luxembourg (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion), in the case of Redeemed Notes represented by a Global Note, not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the “**Selection Date**”). In the case of Redeemed Notes represented by definitive Notes, a list of the serial numbers of such Redeemed Notes will be published in accordance with Condition 13 not less than 14 days prior to the date fixed for redemption. No exchange of the relevant Global Note will be permitted during the period from (and including) the Selection Date to (and including) the date fixed for redemption pursuant to this paragraph (c) and notice to that effect shall be given by the

Issuer to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 at least five days prior to the Selection Date.

(d) *Redemption at the option of the Noteholders (Investor Put)*

This Condition 6(d) applies to Notes which are subject to redemption prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Noteholder, such option being referred to as an “**Investor Put**”. The applicable Final Terms contains provisions applicable to any Investor Put and must be read in conjunction with this Condition 6(d) for full information on any Investor Put. In particular, the applicable Final Terms will identify the Optional Redemption Date(s), the Optional Redemption Amount and the applicable notice periods.

If Investor Put is specified in the applicable Final Terms, upon the holder of any Note giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 13 not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ (or, in each case, such other number of days as specified in the applicable Final Terms) notice (which notice shall be irrevocable) the Issuer will, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, in whole (but not in part), such Note on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date.

To exercise the right to require redemption of a Note the holder of this Note must, if the relevant Note is in definitive form and held outside Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, deliver at the specified office of any Paying Agent at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent falling within the notice period a duly completed and signed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent (a “**Put Notice**”) and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition accompanied by the relevant Note or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that such Note will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control. If a Note is represented by a Global Note or is in definitive form and held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, to exercise the right to require redemption of such Note the holder must, within the notice period, give notice to the Agent of such exercise in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which may include notice being given on his instruction by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any common depositary or common safekeeper, as the case may be, for them to the Agent by electronic means) in a form acceptable to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg from time to time and, if the relevant Note is represented by a Global Note, at the same time present or procure the presentation of the relevant Global Note to the Agent for notation accordingly.

(e) *Early Redemption Amounts*

For the purpose of paragraph (b) above and Condition 9, the Notes will be redeemed at the Early Redemption Amount calculated as follows:

- (i) in the case of Notes with a Final Redemption Amount equal to the Issue Price, at the Final Redemption Amount thereof;
- (ii) in the case of Notes (other than Zero Coupon Notes) with a Final Redemption Amount which is or may be less or greater than the Issue Price, at the amount specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if no such amount or manner is so specified in the applicable Final Terms, at their nominal amount; or
- (iii) in the case of Zero Coupon Notes, at an amount (the “**Amortised Face Amount**”) equal to the sum of:
 - (A) the Reference Price; and
 - (B) the product of the Accrual Yield (compounded annually) being applied to the Reference Price from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche

of the Notes to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption or (as the case may be) the date upon which such Notes become due and repayable.

Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, it shall be made (i) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note payable in a Specified Currency other than Sterling, on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each or (ii) in the case of a Zero Coupon Note payable in Sterling, on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed divided by 365 (or, if any of the days elapsed falls in a leap year, the sum of (x) the number of those days falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (y) the number of those days falling in a non-leap year divided by 365).

(f) *Purchases*

The Issuer, the Guarantors or any other subsidiary (as defined in the Trust Deed) of the Issuer or any Guarantor may at any time purchase Notes (provided that, in the case of definitive Notes, all unmatured Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) at any price in the open market or otherwise. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all Noteholders alike. Such Notes may be held, reissued, resold or, at the option of the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor, surrendered to any Paying Agent for cancellation.

(g) *Cancellation*

All Notes which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Notes so cancelled and any Notes purchased and cancelled pursuant to paragraph (f) above (together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be forwarded to the Agent and cannot be reissued or resold.

(h) *Late payment on Zero Coupon Notes*

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Note pursuant to paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 9 is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note shall be the amount calculated as provided in paragraph (e)(iii) above as though the references therein to the date fixed for the redemption or the date upon which such Zero Coupon Note becomes due and payable were replaced by references to the date which is the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Note have been paid; and
- (ii) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Note has been received by the Agent or the Trustee and notice to that effect has been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

7. TAXATION

(a) *Where the Issuer is BATIF*

- (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall only apply where the Issuer is BATIF.
- (2) All payments of principal and interest by the Issuer or any Guarantor will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges (together, "**Taxes**") of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of the United Kingdom or any political subdivision thereof or any authority thereof or therein having power to levy the same unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor (as the case may be) shall pay such amounts (the "**Additional Amounts**") as will result in the receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have

been received by them had no such Taxes been required to be withheld or deducted; provided that no such Additional Amounts will be payable in respect of Notes or Coupons:

- (i) presented for payment by or on behalf of a Noteholder or Couponholder who is liable for such withheld or deducted Taxes by reason of his having some connection with the United Kingdom other than the mere holding of a Note or Coupon; or
- (ii) to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder if such withholding or deduction may be avoided by complying with any statutory requirement or by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to any authority of or in the United Kingdom, unless such holder proves that he is not entitled so to comply or to make such declaration or claim; or
- (iii) presented for payment in the United Kingdom; or
- (iv) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that a Noteholder or Couponholder would have been entitled to payment of such Additional Amounts if he had presented his Note or Coupon for payment on the thirtieth day after the Relevant Date; or
- (v) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; or
- (vi) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would be able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Note or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union.

(b) *Where the Issuer is BATHTN*

- (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall only apply where the Issuer is BATHTN.
- (2) All payments of principal and interest by the Issuer or any Guarantor will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any Taxes of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of The Netherlands or any political subdivision thereof or any authority thereof or therein having power to levy the same unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor (as the case may be) shall pay such Additional Amounts as will result in the receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such Taxes been required to be withheld or deducted; provided that no such Additional Amounts will be payable in respect of Notes or Coupons:
 - (i) presented for payment by or on behalf of a Noteholder or Couponholder who is liable for such withheld or deducted Taxes by reason of his having some connection with The Netherlands other than the mere holding of a Note or Coupon; or
 - (ii) to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder if such withholding or deduction may be avoided by complying with any statutory requirement or by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to any authority of or in The Netherlands, unless such holder proves that he is not entitled so to comply or to make such declaration or claim; or
 - (iii) presented for payment in The Netherlands; or
 - (iv) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that a Noteholder or Couponholder would have been entitled to

payment of such Additional Amounts if he had presented his Note or Coupon for payment on the thirtieth day after the Relevant Date; or

- (v) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; or
- (vi) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would be able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Note or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union.

- (c) The Trust Deed contains provisions (*mutatis mutandis*) to those contained in paragraphs (a) and (b) above in relation to the relevant taxing jurisdiction of each Guarantor.
- (d) For the purpose of this Condition 7, “**Relevant Date**” means, in respect of any payment, the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurs the later.

8. PRESCRIPTION

The Notes and Coupons will become void unless presented for payment within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 7) therefor.

There shall not be included in any Coupon sheet issued on exchange of a Talon any Coupon the claim for payment in respect of which would be void pursuant to this Condition or Condition 5(b) or any Talon which would be void pursuant to Condition 5(b).

9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT

- (a) The Trustee at its discretion may, and if so requested in writing by Noteholders holding at least one-quarter in nominal amount of the Notes then outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution shall (subject in each case to being indemnified to its satisfaction), (provided that, except in the case of the happening of any of the events mentioned in paragraph (i) below, the Trustee shall have certified in writing to the Issuer that, in its opinion, such event is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders) give notice to the Issuer that the Notes are, and they shall thereupon immediately become, due and repayable at their Early Redemption Amount referred to in Condition 6(e), together with accrued interest as provided in the Trust Deed, if any of the following events occurs and is continuing (each, an “**Event of Default**”):
 - (i) default is made for a period of seven days or more in the payment on the due date of any principal on the Notes or any of them or for a period of 14 days or more in the payment of any interest due in respect of the Notes or any of them; or
 - (ii) default is made by the Issuer or any Guarantor in the performance or observance of any covenant or provision binding on it under or pursuant to the Trust Deed or the Notes (other than a covenant for the payment of principal or interest due on or in respect of the Notes) and (except where the Trustee considers such default to be incapable of remedy when no notice as is referred to below is required, and for this purpose, something shall remain capable of remedy notwithstanding that it was required to have been previously done) such default continues on the thirtieth day after service by the Trustee on the Issuer or, as the case may be, the relevant Guarantor of written notice requiring the same to be remedied (or such later date as the Trustee may permit); or
 - (iii) any other Borrowed Moneys Indebtedness (as defined below) of either the Issuer or any Guarantor becomes due and repayable by reason of any event of default

(howsoever described) prior to its stated date of payment or any other Borrowed Moneys Indebtedness of either the Issuer or any Guarantor is not paid within the longer of seven days of its due date or any applicable grace period therefor (and for such purpose there shall be deemed to be a grace period of not less than seven days in respect of any obligation under any guarantee or indemnity or otherwise as surety), provided that no such event shall constitute an Event of Default unless the Borrowed Moneys Indebtedness either (a) in any particular case amounts to at least US\$25,000,000 or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, or (b) when aggregated with other Borrowed Moneys Indebtedness then so due and repayable or not so paid amounts to at least US\$100,000,000 or the equivalent thereof in any other currency; or

- (iv) where the Issuer or any Guarantor is incorporated in England and Wales:
 - (1) an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up of the Issuer or a relevant Guarantor, or any similar action is taken in any other jurisdiction; or
 - (2) a distress or execution or other legal process is levied or enforced against or an encumbrancer takes possession of or a receiver, administrative receiver or other similar officer is appointed of the whole or a part of its assets which is substantial in relation to the Group (as defined below) taken as a whole and is not discharged, stayed, removed or paid out within 45 days after such execution or appointment; or
 - (3) an administration order is made in relation to the Issuer or a relevant Guarantor which is not discharged, stayed or removed within 45 days of such order being made; or
- (v) where the Issuer or the relevant Guarantor is BATHTN:
 - (1) an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up of BATHTN or any similar action is taken in any other jurisdiction, including, without limitation, an application being made by BATHTN for a '*surséance van betaling*' (within the meaning of The Netherlands Bankruptcy Code (*Faillissementswet*)); or
 - (2) a distress or execution or other legal process is levied or enforced against or an encumbrancer takes possession of or a receiver, administrative receiver or other similar officer is appointed of the whole or a part of its assets which is substantial in relation to the Group taken as a whole and is not discharged, stayed, removed or paid out within 45 days after such execution or appointment; or
 - (3) an administration order is made in relation to BATHTN which is not discharged, stayed or removed within 45 days of such order being made; or
- (vi) either the Issuer or any Guarantor:
 - (1) admits in writing its inability to pay its debts generally as they fall due or makes or enters into a general assignment or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors generally; or
 - (2) stops or threatens to stop payment of its obligations generally or ceases or threatens to cease to carry on its business (except in either case for the purposes of amalgamation, reconstruction or corporate reorganisation, the terms of which shall have been previously approved by the Trustee in writing or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders); or
- (vii) for any reason whatsoever any guarantee ceases to be binding on and enforceable against the relevant Guarantor other than with the prior written consent of the Trustee or the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders.

For this purpose, “**Borrowed Moneys Indebtedness**” means, in relation to any person, any obligation (whether incurred as principal or as surety) for the payment or repayment of money, whether present or future, actual or contingent comprising or constituted by:

- (1) any liability to repay the principal of or to pay interest on borrowed money or deposits; or
- (2) any liability (i) under or pursuant to any (a) letter of credit, (b) acceptance credit facility or (c) note purchase facility; or (ii) in relation to (a) any foreign currency transaction or (b) any liability in respect of any purchase price for property or services payment of which is deferred for a period in excess of 180 days after the later of taking possession or becoming the legal owner thereof; or (iii) with regard to any guarantee or indemnity in respect of repayment of obligations as referred to in (i) and (ii) above or of any other borrowed money,

provided that nothing in Condition 9(a)(iv), (v) or (vii) shall apply to any matter or event resulting from or in connection with a disposal or divestiture of all or part of the interests in financial services businesses of the Group or any reconstruction, amalgamation or corporate reorganisation (or any similar action in any other jurisdiction), the terms of which shall have been approved by the Trustee in writing or by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders.

For the purposes of these Terms and Conditions, “**Group**” means British American Tobacco and its Subsidiaries together with its or their ultimate Holding Company (if any) (as defined in the Trust Deed) and any such ultimate Holding Company’s Subsidiaries.

- (b) At any time after the Notes become due and repayable pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Condition the Trustee may, at its discretion and without further notice, institute such proceedings against the Issuer and/or any Guarantor as it may think fit to enforce payment of the Notes, but it shall not be bound to take any such proceedings unless (i) it shall have been so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution or so requested in writing by Noteholders holding at least one-quarter in principal amount of the Notes outstanding and (ii) it shall have been indemnified to its satisfaction. No Noteholder or Couponholder may proceed directly against the Issuer or any relevant Guarantor unless the Trustee, having become bound to proceed, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure is continuing.

10. **REPLACEMENT OF NOTES, COUPONS AND TALONS**

Should any Note Coupon or Talon be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Agent upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

11. **AGENTS**

The names of the initial Paying Agents and their initial specified offices are set out below.

The Issuer is entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Paying Agent acts, provided that:

- (i) there will at all times be an Agent;
- (ii) so long as the Notes are listed on any stock exchange or admitted to trading by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange or any other relevant authority;
- (iii) there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in a city approved by the Trustee in Western Europe outside the United Kingdom and The Netherlands; and

- (iv) it undertakes that it will ensure that it maintains a Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union that is not obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

In addition, the Issuer and the Guarantors shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent having a specified office in New York City in the circumstances described in Condition 5(d). Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13.

In acting under the Agency Agreement, the Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and the Guarantors and, in certain circumstances specified therein, of the Trustee and do not assume any obligation to, or relationship of agency or trust with, any Noteholders or Couponholders.

12. EXCHANGE OF TALONS

On and after the Interest Payment Date on which the final Coupon comprised in any Coupon sheet matures, the Talon (if any) forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Agent or any other Paying Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet including (if such further Coupon sheet does not include Coupons to (and including) the final date for the payment of interest due in respect of the Note to which it appertains) a further Talon, subject to the provisions of Condition 8.

13. NOTICES

All notices regarding the Notes will be deemed to be validly given if published in a leading English language daily newspaper of general circulation in London. It is expected that such publication will be made in the *Financial Times* in London. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange or any other relevant authority on which the Notes are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to trading. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the date of the first publication or, where required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the date of the first publication in all required newspapers.

Until such time as any definitive Notes are issued, there may, so long as any Global Notes representing the Notes are held in their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg for communication by them to the holders of the Notes and, in addition, for so long as any Notes are listed on a stock exchange or are admitted to trading by another relevant authority and the rules of that stock exchange or other relevant authority so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by that stock exchange or other relevant authority. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the fourth day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Notices to be given by any Noteholder shall be in writing and given by lodging the same, together with the relative Note or Notes, with the Agent. Whilst any of the Notes are represented by a Global Note, such notice may be given by any holder of a Note to the Agent through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, in such manner as the Agent and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, may approve for this purpose.

14. MEETINGS OF NOTEHOLDERS, MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of the Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by an Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of the Notes, the Coupons or any of the provisions of the Trust Deed. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer, any Guarantor or the Trustee and shall (subject to being indemnified to its satisfaction) be convened by the Trustee upon a request by Noteholders holding not less than 10 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being remaining outstanding. The quorum at any such meeting for passing an Extraordinary Resolution is one or more persons holding or representing not less than a clear majority in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting one or more persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the nominal amount of the Notes so held or represented, except that at any meeting the business of which includes the modification of certain provisions of the Notes or Coupons or the Trust Deed (including modifying the date of maturity of the Notes or any date for payment of interest thereon, reducing or cancelling the amount of principal or the rate of interest payable in respect of the Notes or altering the currency of payment of the Notes or Coupons) the quorum shall be one or more persons holding or representing not less than three-fourths in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned such meeting one or more persons holding or representing not less than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. An Extraordinary Resolution passed at any meeting of the Noteholders shall be binding on all the Noteholders, whether or not they are present at the meeting, and on all Couponholders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a resolution in writing signed by persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of the Noteholders duly convened and held in accordance with the provisions contained in the Trust Deed.

The Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders, to any modification of, or to the waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, any of these Terms and Conditions or any of the provisions of the Trust Deed, or determine, without any such consent as aforesaid, that any Event of Default or Potential Event of Default (as defined in the Trust Deed) shall not be treated as such, which in any such case is not, in the opinion of the Trustee, materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders or may agree, without any such consent as aforesaid, to any modification which is of a formal, minor or technical nature, to correct a manifest error or to comply with mandatory provisions of applicable law.

The Trustee may also agree, subject to such amendment of the Trust Deed and such other conditions as the Trustee may require, but without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders, to the substitution (i) in place of the Issuer as the principal debtor under the Notes and the Trust Deed of any Guarantor or any successor in business or Holding Company of any Guarantor or any other subsidiary of any Guarantor, such successor in business or such Holding Company provided that all payments in respect of the Notes continue to be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by each Guarantor or the successor in business or Holding Company of each Guarantor in the manner provided in the Trust Deed (or, where a Guarantor or its successor in business or Holding Company is the new principal debtor, by the other Guarantors or their successors in business or Holding Companies); or (ii) in place of any Guarantor as guarantor of the Notes under the Trust Deed, of any successor in business or Holding Company of any Guarantor. In the case of any proposed substitution, the Trustee may agree, without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders, to a change of the law governing the Notes, the Coupons and/or the Trust Deed, provided that such change would not, in the opinion of the Trustee, be materially prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders. Any such modification, waiver, authorisation, determination or substitution shall be binding on the Noteholders and the Couponholders and, unless the Trustee otherwise agrees, any such modification or substitution shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 as soon as practicable thereafter.

In connection with the exercise by it of any of its trusts, powers, authorities and discretions (including, without limitation, any modification, waiver, authorisation or determination), the Trustee shall have regard to the general interests of the Noteholders as a class but shall not have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders or Couponholders (whatever their number) and, in particular but without limitation, shall not have regard to the consequences of any such exercise for individual Noteholders or Couponholders (whatever their number) resulting from their being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory or any political sub-division thereof and the Trustee shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Noteholder or Couponholder be entitled to claim, from the Issuer, any Guarantor, the Trustee or any other person any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Noteholders or Couponholders except to the extent already provided for in Condition 7 and/or any undertaking given in addition to, or in substitution for, Condition 7 pursuant to the Trust Deed.

15. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders or the Couponholders to create and issue further notes having terms and conditions the same as the Notes or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Notes. The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening a single meeting of the Noteholders and the holders of notes of other Series where the Trustee so decides.

16. INDEMNIFICATION OF THE TRUSTEE AND ITS CONTRACTING WITH THE ISSUER AND THE GUARANTORS

The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the Trustee and for its relief from responsibility, including provisions relieving it from taking action unless indemnified to its satisfaction.

The Trust Deed also contains provisions pursuant to which the Trustee is entitled, *inter alia*, (i) to enter into business transactions with the Issuer and/or any Guarantor and/or any Subsidiaries of any of them and to act as trustee for the holders of any other securities issued or guaranteed by, or relating to, the Issuer and/or any Guarantor and/or any Subsidiaries of any of them, (ii) to exercise and enforce its rights, comply with its obligations and perform its duties under or in relation to any such transactions or, as the case may be, any such trusteeship without regard to the interests of, or consequences for, the Noteholders or Couponholders, and (iii) to retain and not be liable to account for any profit made or any other amount or benefit received thereby or in connection therewith.

17. CONTRACTS (RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES) ACT 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of this Note under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

18. GOVERNING LAW AND SUBMISSION TO JURISDICTION

(a) The Trust Deed, the Notes and the Coupons, and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them, are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.

(b) Each of the parties to the Trust Deed has in the Trust Deed irrevocably agreed that the courts of England are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Trust Deed, the Notes and/or the Coupons (including a dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them) and that accordingly any suit, action or proceedings (together referred to as “**Proceedings**”)

arising out of or in connection with the Trust Deed, the Notes and the Coupons (including any proceedings relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them) may be brought in such courts.

- (c) Each of the parties to the Trust Deed has in the Trust Deed irrevocably and unconditionally waived any objection which it may have now or hereafter to the laying of the venue of any such Proceedings in any such court and any claim that any such Proceedings have been brought in an inconvenient forum and further irrevocably and unconditionally agreed that a judgment in any such Proceedings brought in the English courts shall be conclusive and binding upon it and may be enforced in the courts of any other jurisdiction.
- (d) Nothing contained in this Condition shall limit any right to take Proceedings against any of the parties to the Trust Deed in any other court of competent jurisdiction (outside the Contracting States, as defined in Section 1(3) of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, as amended), nor shall the taking of Proceedings in one or more jurisdictions preclude the taking of Proceedings in any other jurisdiction, whether concurrently or not.
- (e) BATHTN has in the Trust Deed appointed British American Tobacco at its registered office for the time being (being at the date of this Base Prospectus at Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG) as its agent for service of process, and undertaken that, in the event of British American Tobacco ceasing so to act or ceasing to be registered in England, it will appoint another person as its agent for service of process in England in respect of any Proceedings.
- (f) Nothing herein shall affect the right to serve proceedings in any other manner permitted by law.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

Dated [●]

[B.A.T. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE p.l.c.]
[BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO HOLDINGS (THE NETHERLANDS) B.V.]

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]

[Guaranteed by [B.A.T. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE p.l.c.]
[BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO HOLDINGS (THE NETHERLANDS) B.V.]
[BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO p.l.c.]

under the US\$16,000,000,000 Euro Medium Term Note Programme

PART A - CONTRACTUAL TERMS

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 12 December 2013 [and the supplemental Prospectus dated [●]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with such Base Prospectus [as so supplemented]. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis and of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus [as so supplemented]. [The Base Prospectus [and the supplemental Prospectus] [is] [are] available for viewing at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html and copies may be obtained from British American Tobacco p.l.c., Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG or Citibank, N.A., London Branch, Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.]]

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) contained in the Trust Deed dated [original date] and set forth in the Base Prospectus dated [original date] [and the supplemental Prospectus dated [●]] and incorporated by reference into the Prospectus dated [●] and which are attached hereto. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and must be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated [●] [and the supplemental Prospectus dated [●]], which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive. [The Base Prospectuses [and the supplemental Prospectuses] are available for viewing at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html and copies may be obtained from British American Tobacco p.l.c., Globe House, 4 Temple Place, London WC2R 2PG or Citibank, N.A., London Branch, Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5LB.]]

1. (i) Issuer: []
- (ii) Guarantors: []
2. (i) Series Number: []

- (ii) Tranche Number: [On [the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph []], the Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with the existing [] Notes due [] issued on []
[]
3. Specified Currency or Currencies: []
4. Aggregate Nominal Amount: []
- (i) Series: []
- (ii) Tranche: []
5. Issue Price of Tranche: [] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from []
6. (i) Specified Denominations: []
- (ii) Calculation Amount: []
7. (i) Issue Date: []
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [[]/Issue Date/Not Applicable]
8. Maturity Date: []
[Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to
[]]
9. Interest Basis: [Fixed Rate]
[Floating Rate]
[Zero Coupon]
[]
(Further particulars specified below in paragraph [14/15/16])
10. Redemption Basis: Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at [] per cent. of their nominal amount
11. Change of Interest: [] [Not Applicable]
12. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
[Issuer Call]
(Further particulars specified below in paragraph [18/19])
13. (i) Status of the Notes: Senior

(ii) Status of the Guarantee: Senior

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

14. Fixed Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: [] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date
 - (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [[] [and []]] in each year, commencing on [], up to and including the Maturity Date
 - (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]: [] per Calculation Amount
 - (iv) Broken Amount(s): [] per Calculation Amount payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [Not Applicable]
 - (v) Day Count Fraction: [30/360] [Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)]
 - [(vi) Determination Dates: [[] in each year] [Not Applicable]]
15. Floating Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (i) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates: []
 - (ii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/ Following Business Day Convention/ Modified Following Business Day Convention/ Preceding Business Day Convention]
 - (iii) Additional Business Centre(s): []
 - (iv) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount is/are to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination] [ISDA Determination]
 - (v) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) (if not the Agent): []
 - (vi) Screen Rate Determination:
 - Reference Rate: [] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR]

- Interest Determination Date(s): [Second London business day prior to the start of each Interest Period]
[First day of each Interest Period]
[Second day on which the TARGET System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period]
[]

- Relevant Screen Page: []

(vii) ISDA Determination:

- Floating Rate Option: []
- Designated Maturity: []
- Reset Date: []

(viii) Margin(s): [+/-] [] per cent. per annum

(ix) Minimum Rate of Interest: [[] per cent. per annum] [Not Applicable]

(x) Maximum Rate of Interest: [[] per cent. per annum] [Not Applicable]

(xi) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual]
[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]
[Actual/365 (Fixed)]
[Actual/365 (Sterling)]
[Actual/360]
[30/360] [360/360] [Bond Basis]
[30E/360] [Eurobond Basis]
[30E/360 (ISDA)]

16. Zero Coupon Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(i) Accrual Yield: [] per cent. per annum

(ii) Reference Price: []

(iii) Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts and late payment: [Conditions 6(e)(iii) and 6(h) apply]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

17. Notice periods for Condition 6(b): Minimum period: [15] [] days
Maximum period: [30] [] days

18. Issuer Call [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(i) Optional Redemption Date(s): []

(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s): [[] per Calculation Amount]

- (iii) If redeemable in part:
 - (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
 - (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
- (iv) Notice periods: Minimum period: [15] [] days
Maximum period: [30] [] days

19. Investor Put [Applicable/Not Applicable]

- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): []
- (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s): [[] per Calculation Amount]
- (iii) Notice periods: Minimum period: [15] [] days
Maximum period: [30] [] days

20. Final Redemption Amount: [] per Calculation Amount

21. Early Redemption Amount(s) payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default or other early redemption: [As set out in Condition 6(e)] [[] per Calculation Amount]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

22. Form of Notes: **Bearer Notes:**
- (i) Form: [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes [on 60 days' notice given at any time/upon an Exchange Event.]]
 - [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes upon an Exchange Event.]
 - [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes on and after the Exchange Date]
 - [Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]
 - (ii) New Global Note: [Yes/No]
23. Additional Financial Centre(s): [Not Applicable] []

24. Talons for future Coupons to be attached to Definitive Notes: [Yes, as the Notes have more than 27 coupon payments, Talons may be required if, on exchange into definitive form, more than 27 coupon payments are still to be made/No]
25. Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable: [TEFRA D/ TEFRA C/ TEFRA Not Applicable]

Signed on behalf of [name of the Issuer]:

By:

Duly authorised

Signed on behalf of [name of the Guarantor]:

By:

Duly authorised

Signed on behalf of [name of the Guarantor]:

By:

Duly authorised

PART B - OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING

- (i) Admission to trading: [Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Regulated Market of the London Stock Exchange plc with effect from [].]
- (ii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: []

2. RATINGS

- Ratings: [The Issuer has not applied, and does not intend to apply, for a credit rating to be assigned to the Notes] [The Notes to be issued [have been/are expected to be] rated:
- [Fitch: []]
[Moody's: []]
[Standard & Poor's: []]

3. [INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE [ISSUE/OFFER]

[Save as discussed in “*Subscription and Sale*”, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealers] and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions, and may perform other services for the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.]

4. [Fixed Rate Notes only - YIELD

Indication of yield: []

5. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- (i) ISIN Code: []
- (ii) Common Code: []
- (iii) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank SA/NV and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/[]]
- (iv) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): []

6. [THIRD PARTY INFORMATION]

[[•]] has been extracted from [•]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware and is able to ascertain information published by [•], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

FORM OF THE NOTES

The Notes of each Series will be in bearer form, with or without interest coupons (“**Coupons**”) attached.

Each Tranche of Notes will be initially issued in the form of a temporary global note (a “**Temporary Global Note**”) or, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, a permanent global note (a “**Permanent Global Note**” and together with the Temporary Global Note, the “**Global Notes**”). The relevant Global Note will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche (if the relevant Global Note is an NGN) to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (if the relevant Global Note is a CGN) to a Common Depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Whilst any Note is represented by a Temporary Global Note, payments of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of the Notes due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation of the Temporary Global Note if the Temporary Global Note is in CGN form) only to the extent that certification (in a form satisfactory to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Note are not United States persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any United States person, as required by US Treasury Regulations, has been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Agent.

If the Global Notes are stated in the applicable Final Terms to be issued in NGN form, the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a Common Safekeeper. The Issuer will procure that, at the time of issue of each Tranche of Notes, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg are notified whether or not such Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility and whether the Notes are to be issued in NGN form. The fact that Notes are intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as Common Safekeeper and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the European Central Bank being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.

If, in respect of any Tranche of Notes, the applicable Final Terms specifies that the Global Note may be exchanged for definitive Notes in circumstances other than upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event, such Notes will be issued with only one Specified Denomination or all Specified Denominations of such Notes will be an integral multiple of the lowest Specified Denomination, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If the Global Note is a CGN, upon the initial deposit of a Global Note with the Common Depository, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit each subscriber with a nominal amount of Notes equal to the nominal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid. If the Global Note is an NGN, the nominal amount of the Notes shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. The records of such clearing system shall be conclusive evidence of the nominal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note and a statement issued by such clearing system at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant clearing system at that time.

On and after the date (the “**Exchange Date**”) which is the later of (i) 40 days after the Temporary Global Note is issued and (ii) 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the relevant Tranche, as certified by the relevant Dealer (in the case of a non-syndicated issue) or the relevant Lead Manager (in the case of a syndicated issue) (the “**Distribution Compliance Period**”),

interests in such Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge) upon request as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Global Note of the same Series or (ii) for definitive Notes of the same Series with, where applicable, Coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and subject, in the case of definitive Notes, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Final Terms) in each case against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such certification has already been given. The holder of a Temporary Global Note will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Global Note for an interest in a Permanent Global Note or for definitive Notes is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Global Note will be made through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (against presentation or surrender (as the case may be) of the Permanent Global Note if the Permanent Global Note is a CGN) without any requirement for certification.

If the relevant Global Note is a CGN, a record of each payment so made will be endorsed on the Global Note, which endorsement will be *prima facie* evidence that such payment has been made in respect of the Notes. If the Global Note is an NGN, the Issuer shall procure that details of each such payment shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system and in the case of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the relevant clearing system and represented by the Global Note will be reduced accordingly. Payments under the NGN will be made to its holder. Each payment so made will discharge the Issuer's obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant clearing system shall not affect such discharge.

The applicable Final Terms will specify that a Permanent Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Notes with, where applicable, Coupons and talons attached upon (i) in the case of Notes other than those with a minimum Specified Denomination plus a higher integral multiple of a smaller amount, not less than 60 days' written notice from Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) to the Agent as described therein, or upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event, or (ii) in other cases only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, "**Exchange Event**" means that (i) an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (ii) the relevant Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no alternative clearing system satisfactory to the Trustee is available or (iii) the relevant Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided for or referred to in Condition 7 which would not be required were the Notes represented by the Permanent Global Note to be in definitive form. The relevant Issuer will promptly give notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Global Note) or the Trustee may give notice to the Agent requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the relevant Issuer may also give notice to the Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 60 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Agent. The following legend will appear on all Global Notes and definitive Notes, Coupons and talons in bearer form with a maturity of more than one year that rely on TEFRA D (or in the case of an obligation evidenced by a book entry, the same legend must appear in the book or record in which the entry is made):

“Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States Income Tax Laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.”

The sections referred to provide that United States holders, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Notes or Coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of such Notes or Coupons.

Notes which are represented by a Global Note will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” above) the Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche of Notes is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche of Notes, the Notes of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN which are different from the common code and ISIN assigned to Notes of any other Tranche of the same Series until at least the expiry of the Distribution Compliance Period applicable to the Notes of such Tranche.

For so long as any of the Notes is represented by a Global Note held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the relevant Issuer, the relevant Guarantors and their agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of such Notes, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Global Note shall be treated by the relevant Issuer, the relevant Guarantors and their agents as the holder of such nominal amount of such Notes in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Note and the expressions “**Noteholder**” and “**holder of Notes**” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Any reference in this Base Prospectus to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms or as may otherwise be approved by the Obligors, the Agent and the Trustee.

No Noteholder or Couponholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuers or the Guarantors unless the Trustee, having become bound so to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable period and the failure shall be continuing.

TAXATION

United Kingdom

The following is a general summary of certain aspects of current United Kingdom tax law as applied in England and Wales and published HM Revenue & Customs (“**HMRC**”) practice (which may not be binding on HMRC) and is not intended to be exhaustive. It relates only to persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Notes and related Coupons and may not apply to certain classes of persons such as dealers or certain professional advisors. It does not necessarily apply where the income is deemed for tax purposes to be the income of any other person.

Any Noteholders who are in any doubt as to their tax position or who may be subject to tax in any jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom should seek independent professional advice without delay.

Withholding Tax on Interest Paid by BATIF as Issuer

Payments of interest made in respect of Notes issued by BATIF (“**UK Notes**”) which carry a right to interest and are listed on a “recognised stock exchange” within the meaning of section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007 may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax (the “**Quoted Eurobond exemption**”).

The London Stock Exchange is a recognised stock exchange for these purposes. Securities will be treated as listed on the London Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List (within the meaning of, and in accordance with, the provisions of Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) by the United Kingdom Listing Authority and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange.

In addition to the Quoted Eurobond exemption referred to above, BATIF is entitled to make payments of interest on the UK Notes without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax if, at the time the relevant payments are made, BATIF reasonably believes that, broadly, the person beneficially entitled to the income is a United Kingdom resident company or a non-United Kingdom resident company within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of the interest or falls within a list of specified entities and bodies (unless HMRC has given a direction that this exemption shall not apply, having reasonable grounds for believing the conditions for the exemption will not be met at the time the payment is made).

Payments of interest in respect of UK Notes issued for a term of less than one year (and which are not issued under a scheme of arrangement the intention or effect of which is to render the UK Notes part of a borrowing with a total term of one year or more) may also be paid by BATIF without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

In other cases interest will generally be paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.) subject to the availability of other reliefs or to any direction by HMRC in respect of such reliefs as may be available under the provisions of an applicable double taxation treaty.

If UK Notes are issued at a discount to their principal amount, any such discount element should not be subject to any United Kingdom withholding tax but holders should note that the amount payable on redemption of such UK Notes may be subject to the reporting requirements outlined below. If UK Notes are redeemed at a premium to their principal amount (as opposed to being issued at a discount) then, depending on the circumstances, such premium may constitute a

payment of interest for United Kingdom tax purposes and hence be subject to the United Kingdom withholding tax rules outlined above and reporting requirements outlined below.

Withholding Tax on Interest Paid by BATHTN as an Issuer

Payments of interest made in respect of Notes issued by BATHTN (“**Non-UK Notes**”) may be paid by BATHTN without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax except in circumstances when such interest has a United Kingdom source. Interest on Non-UK Notes may have a UK source; for example, interest on Non-UK Notes principally funded by assets situated in the UK may have a UK source.

The following applies only where interest on the Non-UK Notes has a UK source.

Payments of interest with a UK source may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax if the Quoted Eurobond exemption applies (as described above).

In addition to the Quoted Eurobond exemption referred to above, BATHTN is entitled to make payments of interest on the Non-UK Notes without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax if, at the time the relevant payments are made, BATHTN reasonably believes that, broadly, the person beneficially entitled to the income is a United Kingdom resident company or a non-United Kingdom resident company within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of the interest or falls within a list of specified entities and bodies (unless HMRC has given a direction that this exemption shall not apply, having reasonable grounds for believing the conditions for the exemption will not be met at the time the payment is made).

Payments of interest made in respect of Non-UK Notes issued for a term of less than one year (and which are not issued under a scheme of arrangement the intention or effect of which is to render the Non-UK Notes part of a borrowing with a total term of one year or more) may also be paid by BATHTN without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax.

In other cases, interest will generally be paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.) subject to the availability of other reliefs or to any direction by HMRC in respect of such reliefs as may be available under the provisions of an applicable double taxation treaty.

If Non-UK Notes are issued at a discount to their principal amount, any such discount element should not be subject to any United Kingdom withholding tax but holders should note that the amount payable on redemption of such Non-UK Notes may be subject to the reporting requirements outlined below. If Non-UK Notes are redeemed at a premium to their principal amount (as opposed to being issued at a discount) then, depending on the circumstances, such premium may constitute a payment of interest for United Kingdom tax purposes and hence be subject to the United Kingdom withholding tax rules outlined above and reporting requirements outlined below.

Withholding tax on payments by a guarantor

If BATIF or BAT is required to make a payment as a guarantor or if BATHTN is required to make a payment as a guarantor (to the extent that payment has a United Kingdom source) the payment may be subject to United Kingdom withholding tax at the basic rate, which is currently 20 per cent., subject to the availability of other reliefs or any relief as may be available under any

applicable double tax treaty. Such payments may not be eligible for any of the exemptions outlined above.

General/reporting requirements

HMRC has powers, in certain circumstances, to obtain information and documents relating to the Notes, including in relation to issues of and other transactions in the Notes, interest, payments treated as interest and other payments derived from the Notes. This may include details of the beneficial owners and of their ownership of the Notes, details of the persons for whom the Notes are held and details of the persons to whom payments derived from the Notes are or may be paid.

Information may be required to be provided by, amongst others, the Noteholders, persons by (or via) whom payments derived from the Notes are made or who receive (or would be entitled to receive) such payments, persons who effect or are a party to transactions relating to the Notes on behalf of others and certain registrars or administrators.

In certain circumstances, the information obtained by HMRC may be exchanged with tax authorities in other countries.

HMRC has indicated that it will not use its information-gathering powers relating to interest and payments treated as interest to obtain information about amounts payable on the redemption of deeply discounted securities which are paid before 6 April 2014. HMRC has not given any indication about whether it might use its other information-gathering powers to obtain information about such payments.

The Netherlands

This section provides a general description of certain Dutch tax consequences of the acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes issued by BATHTN, which is, in this section, referred to as the Issuer. This summary provides general information only and is restricted to the matters of Dutch taxation stated herein. It is intended neither as tax advice nor as a comprehensive description of all Dutch tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, to hold, or to dispose of the Notes. This summary does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as investment institutions, pension funds and dealers in securities) may be subject to special rules.

The summary provided below is based on the Dutch tax laws as generally interpreted and applied by the Dutch courts at the date of this Base Prospectus, without prejudice to any changes in law or the interpretation or application thereof, which changes may be implemented with or without retroactive effect. All references in this section to The Netherlands and Dutch tax, taxation or law are to the European part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands and its tax, taxation or law, respectively.

The Issuer has been advised that the following Dutch tax treatment will apply to the Notes provided that:

- (i) in each and every respect the terms and conditions of this Base Prospectus, the Notes and the documents relating to the Notes, the performance by the parties thereto of their respective obligations and the exercise of their rights thereunder and the transactions contemplated therein, including, without limitation all payments made thereunder, are at arm's length; and

- (ii) no Notes will be issued under such terms and conditions that they actually function as equity of the Issuer within the meaning of article 10, paragraph 1, under d, of the Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act 1969 (*Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*).

(A) Withholding Tax

All payments made by the Issuer of interest and principal under the Notes may be made free of withholding or deduction of, for or on account of any taxes of whatever nature imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by The Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein.

(B) Taxes on Income and Capital Gains

A holder of Notes who derives income from a Note or who realises a gain from the disposal or redemption of a Note will not be subject to Dutch taxation on such income or gain, provided that such Noteholder:

- (i) is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for Dutch tax purposes and, if he is an individual, has not elected to be treated as a resident of The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant Dutch tax law provisions;
- (ii) does not have an enterprise or deemed enterprise (as defined in Dutch tax law) or an interest in or a co-entitlement to the net worth of an enterprise or deemed enterprise (as defined in Dutch tax law) that is, in whole or in part, carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or a permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) in The Netherlands and to which enterprise or part of that enterprise, as the case may be, the Notes are attributable;
- (iii) is not entitled to a share in the profits of and does not have a co-entitlement to the net worth of an enterprise that is effectively managed in The Netherlands, other than by way of the holding of securities or through an employment contract, and to which enterprise the Notes are attributable;
- (iv) in the event he is an individual, does not have, and certain persons related or deemed related to that Noteholder do not have, directly or indirectly, a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) as defined in the Dutch Income Tax Act 2001 (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), in the Issuer, or in any company that has, or that is part of a cooperation (*samenwerkingsverband*) that has, legally or in fact, directly or indirectly, the disposition of any part of the proceeds of the Notes;
- (v) in the event such person is not an individual, the Noteholder does not have, directly or indirectly, a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) as defined in the Dutch Income Tax Act 2001, in the Issuer, or, in the event that the Noteholder does have such interest, either it forms part of the assets of an enterprise or the Noteholder does not hold such interest with the main purpose or one of the main purposes to avoid the levy of income tax (*inkomstenbelasting*) or dividend withholding tax (*dividendbelasting*) of another person or entity; and
- (vi) does not derive benefits from the Notes that are taxable as benefits from miscellaneous activities in The Netherlands (*resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden in Nederland*) as defined in the Dutch Income Tax Act 2001, which include, but are not limited to, activities in respect of the Notes which are beyond the scope of “regular active asset management” (*normaal actief vermogensbeheer*).

(C) **Gift and Inheritance Taxes**

No gift, estate or inheritance taxes will arise in The Netherlands with respect to the acquisition of the Notes by way of gift by, or on the death of, a Noteholder who is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in The Netherlands, unless:

- (i) such transfer is construed as an inheritance, a bequest or a gift by or on behalf of a person who, at the time of the gift or his death, is or was a resident or a deemed resident of The Netherlands; or
- (ii) in the case of a gift of the Notes by an individual who at the date of the gift was neither resident nor deemed to be resident in The Netherlands, such individual dies within 180 days after the date of the gift, while being resident or deemed to be resident in The Netherlands.

For the purpose of Dutch gift and inheritance tax, an individual who has the Dutch nationality will be deemed to be a resident of The Netherlands at the date of the gift or the date of his death if he has been a resident of The Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or the date of his death.

For the purposes of Dutch gift tax, an individual who does not have the Dutch nationality will be deemed to be a resident of The Netherlands at the date of the gift if he has been a resident of The Netherlands at any time during the 12 months preceding the date of the gift.

(D) **Turnover Tax**

No turnover tax (*omzetbelasting*) will arise in The Netherlands in respect of any payment in consideration for the issue of the Notes or with respect to any payment by the Issuer of principal or interest on the Notes.

(E) **Other taxes and duties**

No registration tax, transfer tax, stamp duty or any other similar documentary tax or duty, other than court fees, will be payable in The Netherlands in respect of or in connection with the issue of the Notes.

(F) **Residence**

Under the laws of The Netherlands a Noteholder will not be deemed a resident or domiciled in The Netherlands by reason only of its holding of the Notes or the performance by the Issuer of its obligations under the Notes.

General

EU Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income

Under the European Union Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the “**Directive**”), Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person established within its jurisdiction to (or for the benefit of) an individual resident in that other Member State or certain limited types of entities established in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Luxembourg and Austria will instead operate a withholding system (subject to a procedure whereby, on meeting certain conditions, the beneficial owner of the interest or other income may request that no tax be withheld) unless during that period they elect otherwise. The ending of

such transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries. The Luxembourg government has announced its intention to elect out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information with effect from 1 January 2015. Certain other jurisdictions have enacted similar measures to the Directive or any other Directive implementing the conclusion of the ECOFIN council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive.

The European Commission has proposed certain amendments to the Directive, which may, if implemented, amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

THE ABOVE SUMMARIES ARE NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE OWNERSHIP OF NOTES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS CONCERNING THE CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION.

The Proposed Financial Transactions Tax (“FTT”)

The European Commission has published a proposal for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”).

The proposed FTT has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Notes should, however, be exempt.

Under current proposals the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and is the subject of legal challenge. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

The Dealers have in an amended and restated programme agreement (such Programme Agreement as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the “**Programme Agreement**”) dated 12 December 2013, agreed with the Obligors a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “*Form of the Notes*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”. In the Programme Agreement, the Obligors have agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and update of the Programme and the issue of Notes under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

Selling Restrictions

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, US persons except in certain transactions exempt from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

The Notes are subject to US tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a US person, except in certain transactions permitted by US Treasury Regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the Code and regulations thereunder.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, United States persons. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that it will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration to which it sells any Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, United States persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In respect of Notes in bearer form where TEFRA D is specified in the applicable Final Terms, each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that: (1) except to the extent permitted under United States Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (the “**D Rules**”), (i) it has not offered or sold, and during the restricted period (as defined in the D Rules), it will not offer or sell, Notes to a person who is within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, and (ii) it has not delivered and it will not deliver within the United States or its possessions definitive Notes that are sold during the restricted period; (2) it has and throughout the restricted period it will have in effect procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Notes are aware that such Notes may not be offered or sold during the restricted period to a person who is within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, excepted as permitted by the D Rules; and (3) if it is a United States person, it is acquiring the Notes for purposes of resale in connection with their original issuance and if it retains Notes for its own account, it will do so only in accordance with the requirements of United States Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D)(6). With respect to each affiliate that acquires Notes from a Dealer for the

purpose of offering or selling such Notes during the restricted period, each Dealer will repeat and confirm or will obtain the representations and agreements in the preceding paragraph on such affiliate's behalf.

In respect of Notes in bearer form where TEFRA C is specified in the applicable Final Terms, each Dealer acknowledges, understands and agrees and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to acknowledge and agree that under US Treas. Reg. § 1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (the "**C Rules**") the Notes must be issued and delivered outside the United States and its possessions in connection with their original issuance. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that, pursuant to the C Rules, (i) it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, the Notes within the United States or its possessions in connection with their original issuance and (ii) in connection with the original issuance of the Notes, it has not communicated and will not communicate, directly or indirectly, with a prospective purchaser if either such Dealer or such purchaser is within the United States or its possessions or otherwise involve its United States office in the offer and sale of the Notes. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given them by the Code and the regulations thereunder, including the C Rules.

Until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Notes are a part, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "**Relevant Member State**"), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**") it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the final terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (A) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (B) at any time to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the relevant Issuer for any such offer; or
- (C) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (A) to (C) above shall require the relevant Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “offer of Notes to the public” in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (A) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the relevant Issuer;
- (B) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the relevant Issuer or the Guarantors; and
- (C) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

The Netherlands

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms it will not make an offer of Notes in The Netherlands unless such offer is made exclusively to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive.

Zero Coupon Notes (as defined below) in definitive form may only be transferred and accepted, directly or indirectly, within, from or into The Netherlands through the mediation of either the Issuer or a member of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. in accordance with the Dutch Savings Certificates Act (*Wet inzake spaarbewijzen*) of 21 May 1985 (as amended) and its implementing regulations (which include registration requirements). Such restrictions do not apply (a) to the initial issue of Zero Coupon Notes to the first holders thereof, (b) to a transfer and acceptance of Zero Coupon Notes in definitive form between individuals not acting in the conduct of a business or profession, or (c) to a transfer and acceptance of Zero Coupon Notes in definitive form within, from or into The Netherlands if all Zero Coupon Notes of any particular series are issued outside The Netherlands and are not distributed within The Netherlands in the course of their initial distribution or immediately thereafter. For the purposes of this paragraph, “**Zero Coupon Notes**” are Notes that are in bearer form and that constitute a claim for a fixed sum against the Issuer and on which interest does not become due during their tenor or on which no interest is due whatsoever.

France

Each of the Dealers and each of the Obligors has represented and agreed that:

- (A) it has only made and will only make an offer of Notes to the public (*appel public à l'épargne*) in France in the period beginning on the date of notification to the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (“**AMF**”) of the approval of the prospectus relating to those Notes by the competent authority of a member state of the European Economic Area, other than the AMF, which has implemented the EU Prospectus Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended by Directive 2010/73/EU), all in accordance with articles L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and the *Règlement général* of the AMF, and ending at the latest on the date which is 12 months after the date of the approval of the Base Prospectus; or
- (B) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any Notes to the public in France, it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, this Base Prospectus, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Notes, and such offers, sales and distributions have been and shall only be made in France to (i) providers of investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers*), and/or (ii) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) other than individuals, all as defined in, and in accordance with, articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**FIEA**”). Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

General

Other than with respect to the admission to listing, trading and/or quotation by such one or more listing authorities, stock exchanges and/or quotation systems as may be specified in the Final Terms, no action has been or will be taken in any country or jurisdiction by the relevant Issuer or any of the Dealers that would permit a public offering of Notes, or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation thereto, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Persons into whose hands this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Issuer and the Dealers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in each country or jurisdiction in or from which they purchase, offer, sell or deliver Notes or have in their possession or distribute such offering material, in all cases at their own expense.

The Programme Agreement provides that the Dealers shall not be bound by any of the restrictions relating to any specific jurisdiction (set out above) to the extent that such restrictions shall, as a result of change or changes in official interpretation, after the date hereof, in applicable

laws and regulations, no longer be applicable but without prejudice to the obligations of the Dealers described in the preceding paragraph.

Selling Restrictions may be supplemented or modified with the agreement of the Issuers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The admission to trading of the Notes on the Market will be expressed as a percentage of their principal amount (exclusive of accrued interest). Any Tranche of Notes intended to be admitted to the Official List and admitted to trading on the Market will be so admitted to trading upon submission to the UK Listing Authority and the London Stock Exchange of the relevant Final Terms and any other information required by the UK Listing Authority and the London Stock Exchange, subject in each case to the issue of the relevant Notes.
2. The admission of the Programme to the Official List and to trading on the London Stock Exchange is expected to take effect on or around 17 December 2013. Prior to official listing and admission to trading, however, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. Transactions on the Market will normally be effected for delivery on the third working day after the day of the transaction.
3. The establishment of the Programme and the issue of Notes and the execution by each Obligor of the documents relating thereto and the incurring by each Obligor of its obligations as Issuer and/or Guarantor thereunder have been duly authorised (i) in the case of BAT, by resolutions of Meetings of the Board of Directors on 18 June 1998, 5 March 1999, 24 May 2000, 28 July 2000, 14 April 2003, 20 February 2004 and 29 October 2007, by resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors on 24 April 2002 and 24 June 2002, by resolutions of the Transactions Committee of the Board of Directors on 11 April 2005, 21 November 2005, 16 November 2006, 20 November 2007, 21 November 2008, 17 November 2009, 19 November 2010, 23 November 2011, 30 November 2012 and 29 November 2013 and by resolutions of a Committee of the Board of Directors on 1 July 1998; (ii) in the case of BATIF, by resolutions of Meetings of the Board of Directors on 30 June 1998, 23 February 1999, 23 May 2000, 24 July 2000, 24 June 2002, 14 April 2003, 25 February 2004, 12 April 2005, 21 November 2005, 23 November 2006, 23 November 2007, 21 November 2008, 25 November 2009, 19 November 2010, 23 November 2011, 30 November 2012 and 29 November 2013; and (iii) in the case of BATHTN, by resolutions of the Meetings of the Board of Directors on 14 April 2003, 25 February 2004, 14 April 2005, 21 November 2005, 16 November 2006, 23 November 2007, 21 November 2008, 20 November 2009, 19 November 2010, 23 November 2011, 30 November 2012 and 2 December 2013.
4. Save as disclosed in the section “BAT and the Group – *Litigation*” of this Base Prospectus, (pages 26 to 45 inclusive), there have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which any Obligor and its subsidiaries taken as a whole is aware) during the period covering at least the 12 months prior to the date of this Base Prospectus which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of any Obligor and its subsidiaries taken as a whole. Since many of the pending cases seek unspecified damages it is not possible to quantify the total amount being claimed.
5. Save as disclosed in the second paragraph of page 22 of this Base Prospectus in respect of BATIF and BATHTN only and in the second paragraph of page 23 of this Base Prospectus in respect of BATIF, BATHTN and BAT and its subsidiaries, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of BAT and its subsidiaries taken as a whole since 30 June 2013 or of BATHTN or BATIF and its subsidiaries taken as a whole since 31 December 2012, nor has there been any material adverse change in the prospects of BATHTN, BATIF or BAT and their respective subsidiaries taken as a whole since 31 December 2012.
6. In relation to any Tranche of Fixed Rate Notes, an indication of the yield in respect of such Notes will be specified in the applicable Final terms. The yield is calculated at the Issue Date of the Notes on the basis of the relevant Issue Price. The yield indicated will be

calculated as the yield to maturity as at the Issue Date of the Notes and will not be an indication of future yield.

7. The auditors of BAT and BATIF made reports under section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 (the “**Companies Act**”) in respect of the statutory accounts, and each report in respect of the 12 months ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012 was an unqualified report and did not contain a statement under section 498(2) and (4) of the Companies Act.

The auditors of BAT and BATIF are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors (members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales)) who have audited the accounts of BAT and BATIF without qualification in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) for each of the two financial years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012.

The auditors of BATHTN are PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. (Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors (members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in The Netherlands)) who have audited the accounts of BATHTN without qualification in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code for each of the two financial years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012.

8. The Notes have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). The appropriate Common Code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) in relation to the Notes of each Series will be specified in the Final Terms relating thereto. The relevant Final Terms shall specify any other clearing system as shall have accepted the relevant Notes for clearance together with the identification number.
9. Neither any of the Issuers nor any of the Guarantors has entered into any contract outside the ordinary course of its business which could result in any Issuer or any Guarantor being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to any Issuer’s ability to meet its obligations to the holders of its Notes in respect of the Notes being issued or to any Guarantor’s ability to meet its obligations under the Guarantee.
10. The address of Euroclear is Euroclear SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855, Luxembourg. The address of any alternative clearing system will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.
11. For so long as the Programme remains in effect or any Notes issued hereunder shall remain outstanding, the following documents may be inspected during normal business hours at the specified office of the Issuing and Principal Paying Agent and from the head offices of the relevant Issuer, namely:
 - (a) the constitutional documents of each Obligor (including an English translation of the constitutional documents of BATHTN);
 - (b) a copy of this Base Prospectus, together with any Supplements to this Base Prospectus;
 - (c) the Trust Deed;
 - (d) the Agency Agreement;
 - (e) the most recent publicly available audited financial statements (together in each case with the audit report thereon) of BAT (consolidated), BATIF (consolidated)

and BATHTN (non-consolidated) for the years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012;

- (f) the Interim Financial Information;
- (g) reports, letters, balance sheets, valuations and statements of experts included or referred to in this Base Prospectus (other than consent letters); and
- (h) any Final Terms relating to Notes which are admitted to listing on the Official List and to trading on the Market.

The English translation referred to above is a direct and accurate translation of the original Dutch document.

In addition, copies of this Base Prospectus, each Final Terms relating to Notes which are listed on the London Stock Exchange and each document incorporated by reference are available at the website of the Regulatory News Service operated by the London Stock Exchange at www.londonstockexchange.com/exchange/news/market-news/market-news-home.html.

12. The issue price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined, before filing of the relevant Final Terms of each Tranche, by the relevant Issuer, the Guarantors and the Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.
13. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services to, the Obligors and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

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