British American Tobacco Georgia Limited
Registered Number 04067494
Directors' report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2013

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Contents

Strategic report	2
Directors' report	
Independent auditors' report to the members of British American Tobacco Georgia Limited	
Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013	
Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2013	
Balance sheet at 31 December 2013	
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013	

Strategic report

The Directors present their strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the sale of tobacco products through its branch in Georgia.

Review of the year ended 31 December 2013

The profit for the financial year attributable to British American Tobacco Georgia Limited shareholders after deduction of all charges and the provision of taxation amounted to £2,133,000 (2012: £2,226,000).

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

Key performance indicators

Given the nature of the Company's activities, the Company's Directors believe that key performance indicators are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the Company's specific development, performance or the position of its business. However, key performance indicators relevant to the Group, and which may be relevant to the Company, are disclosed under the Business Review section in the Annual Report of British American Tobacco p.l.c. and do not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company, including financial risk management, are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are monitored by audit committees to provide a framework for identifying, evaluating and managing risks faced by the Group. Accordingly, the key Group risk factors that may be relevant to the Company are disclosed in the Annual Report of British American Tobacco p.l.c., and do not form part of this report.

By Order of the board

S. Neech Secretary

3 July 2014

Directors' report

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Dividends

During the year the Company paid dividends amounting to £nil (2012: £nil).

Board of Directors

The names of the persons who served as Directors of the Company during the period 1 January 2013 to the date of this report are as follows:

	Appointed	Resigned
Nicola Snook		
Charl Erasmus Steyn		
Steven Glyn Dale		
Andrew John Salter		
David William Le Blond		22 July 2013
Igor Kolesnikov	13 March 2014	•

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' report

Directors' declaration in relation to relevant audit information

Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and of the Company's auditors, each of the Directors confirms that:

- (a) to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) he or she has taken all steps that a director might reasonably be expected to have taken in order to make himself or herself aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

By Order of the Board

S. Neech **Secretary**

3 July 2014

Independent auditors' report to the members of British American Tobacco Georgia Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2013 and
 of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say below.

What we have audited

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, which are prepared by British American Tobacco Georgia Limited, comprise:

- the Profit and loss account;
- the Statement of total recognised gains and losses;
- · the Balance sheet; and
- the related notes.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation comprises applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the Directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) (ISAs (UK & Ireland)). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Directors report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of British American Tobacco Georgia Limited

Opinion on matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Sotiris Kroustis (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London, United Kingdom

4 JULY 2014

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2013

Continuing operations	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Turnover	2	18,433	17,829
Other operating income	2	375	187
Other operating charges	3	(16,216)	(14,963)
Operating Profit		2,592	3,053
Interest receivable and similar income	4	287	305
Interest payable and similar charges	5	-	(119)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,879	3,239
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(746)	(1,013)
Profit for the financial year	13	2,133	2,226

There is no difference between the profit on ordinary activities before taxation and the profit for the financial year stated above and their historical cost equivalents.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013	2012
Note	£'000	£'000
	2,133	2,226
14	(202)	(25)
14	(473)	(208)
14	390	
14		1,993
	14	Note £'000 2,133 14 (202) 14 (473)

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

Balance sheet at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Fixed assets		2 000	2000
Tangible assets	7	202	275
		202	275
Current assets			
Stock	8	3,318	4,436
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	498	1,136
Cash at bank and in hand		8,391	5,917
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(2,723)	(3,306)
Net current assets		9,484	8,183
Provisions for liabilities	11	(219)	(839)
Net assets		9,467	7,619
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	_	-
Profit and loss account	. 13	9,467	7,619
Total shareholders' funds	14	9,467	7,619

The financial statements on pages 7 to 16 were approved by the Directors on 3 July 2014 and signed on behalf of the Board.

C.E. Steyn Director

Registered number 04067494

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

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

The principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and a summary is set out below.

Cash flow statement

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of British American Tobacco p.l.c. The cash flows of the Company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of British American Tobacco p.l.c. which is publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS1 (revised 1996) 'Cash flow statements'.

Foreign currencies

Turnover and profits expressed in currencies other than sterling are translated into sterling at average rates of exchange. Assets and liabilities are translated at closing rates of exchange. The difference between the retained profit of the overseas branch translated at the average and closing rates of exchange is taken to reserves, as are differences on exchange arising on the retranslation to sterling of foreign currency net assets at the beginning of the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of monetary assets and liabilities between the Company and its branch, which are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the year, are also taken to reserves. Other exchange differences, including those on remittances, are reflected in the profit and loss account.

Accounting for turnover and other operating income

Turnover comprises sales at invoiced value (excluding duty, excise and other taxes) and is after deducting rebates, returns and similar discounts, and is included in the profit and loss account when all contractual or other applicable conditions for recognition have been met. Provisions are made for bad and doubtful debts when there is an expectation that all or a portion of the amount due will not be recovered.

Taxation

Taxation provided is that chargeable on the profits of the year, together with deferred taxation.

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

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date, where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more taxation in the future or a right to pay less taxation in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred taxation asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward taxation losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred taxation is measured at the average taxation rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on taxation rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred taxation is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on weighted average cost incurred in acquiring inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition, which will include raw materials, direct labour and overheads, where appropriate. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less cost to completion and sale.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of tangible assets over their useful lives. Depreciation is charged pro rata based on the month of acquisition and disposal.

The rate of depreciation used for plant, machinery and equipment is 20-25%.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Future changes to accounting policies

On 22 November 2012, the Financial Reporting Council issued FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. These were followed on 14 March 2013 by the publication of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland. These standards will be applicable to all companies and entities in the UK and Republic of Ireland, other than listed groups, for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. Early adoption is permissible.

FRS 100 sets out the overall financial reporting framework for companies in the UK and Ireland. FRS 101 applies to the individual financial statements of subsidiaries and ultimate parents, allowing them to apply the same accounting policies as in their listed group accounts, but with fewer disclosures. FRS 102 is a single financial reporting standard that applies to the financial statements of entities that are not applying EU-adopted IFRS, FRS 101 or the FRSSE. The primary statements of entities applying FRS 101 or FRS 102 would continue to follow the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors are evaluating the impact of these requirements for the Company, and are likely to adopt the accounting requirements of the reduced disclosure framework under FRS 101 in the Company's reporting for 2015, but do not currently anticipate any material impact from doing so.

2 Turnover and other operating income

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Gross turnover	38,416	36,021
Duty and excise taxes	(19,983)	(18,192)
Net turnover excluding duty and excise taxes	18,433	17,829
Other operating income	375	187
	18,808	18,016

Turnover is generated from the sale of tobacco products by the Company's branch in Georgia.

3 Other operating charges

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Other operating charges comprise:		
Purchases of goods for resale	8,397	9,002
Change in stocks of finished goods and goods for resale	721	(1,166)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	95	121
Staff costs	1,253	1,684
Auditor's remuneration:		
- Audit services	18	15
- Consultancy fees	4	-
Gain on sale of tangible asset	(1)	(6)
Exchange (gains)/losses	40	30
Other	5,689	5,283
	16,216	14,963

	2013	2012
-	£'000	£'000
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	1,253	1,684

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company by activity during the year was:

	2013	2012
	Number	Number
By activity		
Administration	17	19
Marketing	15	39_
	32	58

The Company acts as a contractual employer and recharges the costs as appropriate to other Group undertakings where its employees perform work on behalf of other Group undertakings. Additionally the Company is recharged for work performed for the Company by employees employed by other Group undertakings. The disclosures above relate to the net position following these recharges.

3 Other operating charges (continued)

Directors' emoluments

The aggregate emoluments of the Directors payable by the Company or its subsidiary undertakings in respect of their services to those companies while directors of the Company were:

		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Aggregate emoluments	131	264
		2013 Number	2012 Number
	Directors exercising share options during the year	-	-
	Directors entitled to receive shares under a long term incentive scheme Directors retirement benefits accruing under a defined benefit scheme	1	1
	Highest paid Director		
		2013 £'000	2012 £'000
	Aggregate emoluments	131	264
	Defined benefit pension scheme:		
	Accrued pension at the end of year	38	36
4	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2013	2012
	Bank interest	£'000 287	£'000 305
	Dank interest	201	303
5	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2013	2012
	Interest payable to Group undertakings	£'000	£'000 119
	interest payable to Group undertakings	-	119

6 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Summary of taxation on profit on ordinary activities

Summary of taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Current taxation:		
UK corporation taxation on profit of the year		
Comprising:		
- current taxation at 23.25% (2012: 24.5%)	700	803
- double taxation relief	(700)	(809)
	•	-
Overseas taxation	746	1,013
Total current taxation note 6(b)	746	1,013

(b) Factors affecting the taxation charge

The standard rate of corporation taxation in the UK changed from 24.0% to 23.0% with effect from 1 April 2013. Accordingly the Company's profit for this accounting period is taxed at an effective rate of 23.25%.

The current taxation charge differs from the standard 23.25% (2012: 24.5%) rate of corporation taxation in the UK. The major causes of this difference are listed below:

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,879	3,239
Corporation taxation at 23.25% (2012: 24.5%) on profit on ordinary activities	669	794
Factors affecting the taxation rate:		
Permanent differences	9	(13)
Accelerated capital allowances	22	22
Overseas taxation	746	1,013
Double taxation relief	(700)	(803)
Total current taxation note 6(a)	746	1,013

An amount of £37,000 (2012: £1,000) (taxation amount of £8,600 (2012: £nil)) included in permanent differences above represents imputed taxation adjustments in respect of UK to UK transfer pricing.

At the balance sheet date, the company has not recognised a deferred tax asset in respect of deductible temporary differences of £750,000 (2012: £767,000). These unrecognised deductible temporary differences have no expiry date. No recognition has been made for deferred tax in respect of these items as their future recoverability remains uncertain.

7 Tangible assets

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Tangible assets		nachinery quipment £'000
Cost		
1 January 2013		641
Differences on exchange		(39)
Additions		31
Disposals		(26)
31 December 2013		607
Accumulated depreciation		
1 January 2013		366
Differences on exchange		(31)
Charge for the year		95
Disposals		(25)
31 December 2013		405
Net book value		
1 January 2013		275
31 December 2013		202
Stock	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,318	4,436
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	28	6
Other debtors	80	474
Prepayments	149	-
Overseas taxation	241	656
	498	1,136

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013	2012
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	116	1,248
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	622	765
Taxation and social security	641	602
Accruals and deferred income	452	494
Other creditors	892	197
	2,723	3,306

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

11 Provisions for liabilities

	Other
	£'000
1 January 2013	839
Differences on exchange	(52)
Provided in the year	210
Utilised during the year	(572)
Released during the year	(206)
31 December 2013	219

The other provisions as at 31 December 2013 relates to:

- (i) VAT liability on prior periods; and
- (ii) Provision for materials write-off charges.

12 Called up share capital

Ordinary shares of £1 each	2013	2012
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
- value	£2	£2
- number	2	2

13 Reserves

^	Profit
	and loss account
	£'000
1 January 2013	7,619
Profit for the financial year	2,133
Unrealised exchange differences on translation of branch activities	(285)
31 December 2013	9,467

14 Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds

	2013 £'000	2012 £'000
Profit for the financial year	2,133	2,226
Unrealised exchange differences on translation of branch activities	(285)	(233)
Net movement in shareholders' funds	1,848	1,993
Opening shareholders' funds	7,619	5,626
Closing shareholders' funds	9,467	7,619

15 Related party disclosures

As a wholly owned subsidiary the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 3(c) of FRS 8 'Related party disclosures' from disclosing transactions with other subsidiary undertakings of the British American Tobacco p.l.c. Group.

16 Parent undertakings

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

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