

CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY GROUP LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Registered number 03234033

31 December 2020

TUESDAY



AA9LL387

A10

27/07/2021

#113

COMPANIES HOUSE

Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited
31 December 2020

Contents	Page
Strategic Report	2-4
Directors' Report	5-6
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements	7
Independent auditors' report to the members of Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited	8-10
Income Statement	11
Statement of Financial Position	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Accounting Policies	14-15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16-18

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited (the "Company") continues to be holding investments in subsidiaries that are engaged in research, development and exploitation of products in the field of molecular engineering.

Business review

The Company's financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("Adopted IFRSs"), but adds to these requirements where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006.

The Company recorded a loss of £596,000 during the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: loss of £482,000).

The Company's loss during the year was mainly driven by foreign exchange losses on debtor balances denominated in foreign currency.

During the year ended 31 December 2020, there was a share issuance to its parent company AstraZeneca AB for one share which increased the share capital by the nominal value of £0.10 and share premium by £334,622,000.

The Company had net assets of £3,078,638,000 at 31 December 2020 (2019: £2,744,612,000).

Future outlook

The directors do not foresee a change in the operations of the Company.

Key performance indication

Considering the limited activities undertaken by the Company, there are no key performance indicators relevant to gaining an understanding of the development, performance and position of the Company.

Financial risk management

The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are those of liquidity, interest rate, foreign currency and credit by virtue of being the parent company for AstraZeneca AB, a research and development company in Sweden. Each of these is managed in accordance with AstraZeneca PLC Board-approved policies. For full details of these financial risks and AstraZeneca Group's approach to financial risk management, see Note 27 Financial risk management objectives and policies within the Notes to the Group Financial Statements section of the AstraZeneca PLC Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2020, which are available online or can be obtained from the address given in Note 10.

Companies Act 2006 section 172(1) statement in respect of Directors actions

When making decisions, the Directors of the Company must act in the way they consider, in good faith, is most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, while also considering the broad range of stakeholders who interact with and are impacted by our business. Throughout the year, while discharging their duties, section 172(1) (s.172(1)) requires a director to have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

- likely consequences of any decisions in the long term
- interests of the company's employees
- need to foster the company's business
- relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- impact of the company's operations on the community and environment
- desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct and
- need to act fairly as between members of the company.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Companies Act 2006 section 172(1) statement in respect of Directors actions (continued)

In discharging their s.172(1) duties the Directors have had regard to the relevant factors set out above, as well as other factors relevant to the decisions being made. The Directors acknowledge that every decision made will not necessarily result in a positive outcome for all stakeholders of the Company. The Directors also acknowledge that the Company is a member of the AstraZeneca Group and by considering AstraZeneca PLC's purpose and values, together with the Company's strategic priorities, the Directors aims to ensure that the decisions made are consistent and intended to promote the long-term success of the Company and the AstraZeneca Group.

Noting the size and spread of the Company's stakeholders and close alignment with the stakeholders of the AstraZeneca Group, the Company conducted its stakeholder engagement at Group level. Engaging at Group level was deemed the most efficient and effective method of engagement, to help achieve a greater positive impact on environmental, social and other related matters. The AstraZeneca Group engaged with key stakeholders throughout the year to understand the issues and factors that are significant for these stakeholders, and a number of actions were taken as a result of this engagement at Group level. The interaction with stakeholders, and the impact of these interactions, is set out in the Strategic Report of the AstraZeneca PLC Annual Report & Form 20-F 2020. In particular, the consideration and impact of the Group's operations on the environment are contained throughout the Strategic Report, including on pages 72-77 and Ambition Zero Carbon from page 276 of the AstraZeneca PLC Annual Report & Form 20-F 2020.

The Directors' held active meetings throughout the reporting year and reviewed and considered their skills and expertise applicable to their position as Directors' of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The pharmaceutical sector is inherently risky and there are a variety of risks and uncertainties affecting the Company's business. The Company's principal activity of holding investments in subsidiaries engaged in this industry exposes it to these risks. Dividend income in future periods could decrease as a result of the performance of the Company's subsidiaries. For full details of these risks and AstraZeneca Group's approach to risk management, see the section entitled Risk overview within the Strategic Report section of the AstraZeneca PLC Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2020, which is available online on the website www.astrazeneca.com or can be obtained from the address given in Note 10.

Following the UK referendum outcome in June 2016, the UK Government and European Commission negotiated the terms on which the UK would leave the EU and the framework for the future relationship. The UK left the EU on 31 January 2020 with a transition period running to 31 December 2020. On 24 December 2020 the UK Government and European Commission agreed the terms of a Trade and Cooperation Agreement which sets out the relationship between the UK and the EU following the end of the transition period. The agreement comprises a Free Trade Agreement, rules on governance and dispute resolution and, security co-operation.

The Free Trade Agreement provides for zero tariffs and zero quotas on all goods that comply with the appropriate rules of origin; maintains a level playing field in areas such as environmental protection, social and labour rights, tax transparency and State aid, with enforcement and a binding dispute settlement mechanism and; maintains air, road, rail and maritime connectivity but with new customs and passport checks and limitations on haulage operations. It is still too early to judge the full impact of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and EU on our market share, sales, profitability, cash flows and results of operations. In response to the UK referendum outcome, the Group took the decision to implement appropriate actions to mitigate where possible the potential risk of disruption to the supply of medicines (including potential new medicines currently undergoing clinical trials), including duplication of release testing and procedures for products based in the EU27, transfer of regulatory licences, new freight routes between UK and European mainland avoiding the short straits, customs and duties set up for the introduction or amendment of existing tariffs or processes and associated IT systems reconfiguration. In addition, the Group engaged with its major suppliers to assess their readiness and continues to work with them to mitigate the risk of disruption to supply chains due to new border processes and potential port congestion.

The Company and its operations have seen no material impact as a result of the impact of Brexit upon the AstraZeneca Group as outlined above.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Post balance sheet events

There are no post-balance sheet events.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:
Alistair Collins
DA7EDB485EB14BA ..

Iain Alistair Collins
Director
23 July 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors Iain Alistair Collins
 Adrian Charles Noel Kemp
 Matthew Shaun Bowden

Registered Office 1 Francis Crick Avenue
 Cambridge Biomedical Campus
 Cambridge
 CB2 0AA

Secretary Camilla Jane Johnstone

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
 1 Embankment Place
 London WC2N 6RH

Date: 23 July 2021

The Directors of the Company present their report and the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors

The Directors whose names appear at the head of this report were Directors of the Company at the date of approval of this Directors' Report.

The Directors are indemnified against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2-4.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Based on their assessment of the Company's financial position, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: £nil).

Political donations

The Company made no political donations during the year (2019: £nil).

Post balance sheet events

Post balance sheet events are set out in the Strategic Report.

Future developments

The Company's future developments are referred to in the Strategic Report.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the group's auditors, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that

the auditors are aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Independent auditors

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

DA7E0B465E0140A...
Iain Alistair Collins
Director
23 July 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, 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 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. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020; the Income Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; the Accounting Policies; and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so:

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislation and anti-bribery and corruption laws, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial results and potential management bias in accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiry of management, internal audit, the internal legal function and the internal compliance function and those charged with governance around actual or suspected fraud and suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Identifying and testing the validity of journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations and those posted by senior management; and
- Challenging assumptions made by management in its significant accounting estimates in relation to the impairment assessment of the company's investments.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

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.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Linda Kempenaar (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

23 July 2021

Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited
31 December 2020

INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Finance expense	3	(596)	(482)
Loss before taxation		(596)	(482)
Tax on loss	4	-	-
Loss for the financial year		(596)	(482)

All activities were in respect of continuing operations.

The reported profits and losses represent the total comprehensive income for the year, therefore a statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

The Accounting Policies on pages 14 and 15 and the Notes to the Financial Statements from pages 16 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited
31 December 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	5	2,910,453	2,575,831
		2,910,453	2,575,831
Current assets			
Debtors	6	168,185	168,781
Net current assets		168,185	168,781
Net assets		3,078,638	2,744,612
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	5,528	5,528
Share premium account	7	3,035,802	2,701,180
Retained earnings	8	37,308	37,904
Total equity		3,078,638	2,744,612

The Accounting Policies on pages 14 and 15 and the Notes to the Financial Statements from pages 16 to 18 form part of these Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements from pages 11 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 July 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 0A7EDB485EB14BA
Iain Alistair Collins
 Director
 23 July 2021

Company registered number: 03234033

Cambridge Antibody Technology Group Limited
31 December 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Notes	Called up Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2019		5,528	2,296,067	38,386	2,339,981
Total comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss for the year		-	-	(482)	(482)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(482)	(482)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Issue of ordinary shares	7	-	405,113	-	405,113
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		-	405,113	-	405,113
Balance at 31 December 2019		5,528	2,701,180	37,904	2,744,612
Total comprehensive loss for the year					
Loss for the year		-	-	(596)	(596)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(596)	(596)
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Issue of ordinary shares	7	-	334,622	-	334,622
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		-	334,622	-	334,622
Balance at 31 December 2020		5,528	3,035,802	37,308	3,078,638

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation of financial information

The Company is a private limited company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company's financial statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the Company rounded to the nearest £ thousand.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applied the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("Adopted IFRSs"), but adds to these requirements where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

On 31 December 2020 EU-adopted IFRS was brought into UK law and became UK-adopted international accounting standards, with future changes to IFRS being subject to endorsement by the UK Endorsement Board. The financial statements will transition to UK-adopted international accounting standards for financial periods beginning 1 January 2021.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, AstraZeneca PLC includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of AstraZeneca PLC are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and international financial reporting standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union and are available to the public and may be obtained from the address given in Note 10.

In these Financial Statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- Comparative period reconciliations for number of shares outstanding.

As the consolidated financial statements of AstraZeneca PLC include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

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

Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company is exempt by virtue of Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position, are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2-4.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Based on their assessment of the Company's financial position, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The accounting policy descriptions set out the areas where judgements and estimates need exercising. There are no judgements and estimates which are considered to be key judgements or significant estimates.

Foreign currency

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in pounds sterling which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in the income statement.

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year includes the consideration of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Investments in subsidiaries

Fixed asset investments including investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost and reviewed for impairment if there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Debtors

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The recoverability of these balances have been assessed in accordance with IFRS 9 and no impairment identified. The amounts owed by Group undertakings are considered to have low credit risk, limiting the loss allowance to 12-month expected credit losses. In 2020, there have been no credit losses (2019: \$nil).

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Impairment losses on Amounts owed by Group undertakings are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit, any subsequent recoveries are credited against the same line.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Employees and Directors

None of the Directors received any emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year (2019: £nil). The Company employed no staff (2019: none) during the year.

2. Auditors' remuneration

The auditors' remuneration of £5,000 (2019: £5,000) is borne by AstraZeneca UK Limited, a fellow subsidiary of AstraZeneca PLC.

3. Finance expense

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Finance expense		
Foreign exchange loss	(596)	(482)
Finance expense	(596)	(482)

4. Tax on loss

(a) Tax on loss

The tax charge/(credit) is made up as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	-
Tax on loss	-	-

(b) Factors affecting tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019 – higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The differences are explained below:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Loss before tax	(596)	(482)
Current tax at 19%	(113)	(92)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	137	620
Group relief not paid	(24)	(528)
Tax on loss	-	-

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

During March 2020, a Parliamentary Notice was enacted such that the UK corporation tax rate continues to be 19% after 1 April 2020. An increase of the corporate tax rate to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023 was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. There is no impact of this on the 2020 year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

5. Investments

	Investments in subsidiaries £000
At 1 January 2019	2,170,718
Additions during the year	405,113
At 31 December 2019	2,575,831
Additions during the year	334,622
At 31 December 2020	2,910,453

On 25 March 2020 the Company issued one share and received payment from AstraZeneca AB for nominal value £0.10 plus share premium of £334,622,000 which was used by the company to increase its investment in MedImmune Limited, by making a payment for the subscription of one share in the subsidiary for nominal value £0.50 plus a share premium of £334,622,000.

The subsidiary undertakings of the company are as follows:

Investments	Percentage of share capital held	Class of shares held
MedImmune Limited Milestone Buildings, Grant Park, Cambridge, CB21 6GH, England and Wales	100%	Ordinary
Optein, Inc. (trading as Aptein Inc.) 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware, 1989, USA	100%	Ordinary

In the Directors' opinion, the investments in and amounts due from the Company's investments are worth at least the amounts at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

6. Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	168,185	168,781
	168,185	168,781

The amounts are receivable from Group undertakings on demand.

The Company has financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9. In applying this model to the amounts owed by Group undertakings, no impairment has been recognised in 2020 given the nature of balances owed by Group undertakings are considered to have low credit risk, limiting the loss allowance to 12-month expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

7. Called up share capital

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
55,279,617 (2019 – 55,279,616) Ordinary Shares of 10 pence each	5,528	5,528

On 25 March 2020 the company issued a share and received payment from AstraZeneca AB for nominal value £0.10 plus share premium of £334,622,000 which was used by the company to increase its investment in MedImmune Limited, by making a payment for the subscription of one share in the subsidiary for nominal value £0.50 plus a share premium of £334,622,000.

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account	£000
At 1 January 2020	37,904
Loss for the year	(596)
At 31 December 2020	37,308
Total reserves	37,308

9. Related party transactions

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AstraZeneca PLC, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101.8(k) and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned subsidiaries which form part of the group. There are no other related party transactions.

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

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary/undertaking of AstraZeneca AB, a company incorporated in Sweden.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by AstraZeneca PLC, which is the ultimate controlling party. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public online on the website www.astrazeneca.com and may be obtained from the registered office, 1 Francis Crick Avenue, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, CB2 0AA.

11. Post-balance sheet events

There are no post-balance sheet events.