# NICOCIGS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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#### Directors and advisers

#### **Executive directors**

- F. Vroemen
- P. Nixon
- H. Modabber

## Registered office

10 Hammersmith Grove London W6 7AP

## **Independent auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
The Atrium
1 Harefield Road
Uxbridge
Middlesex
UB8 1EX

#### **Bankers**

HSBC BANK PLC City of London Corporate Office PO Box 125 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX

LLOYDS BANK PLC 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN

## Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Nicocigs Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies, including an exemption from preparing a strategic report.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The company is limited by shares and incorporated in the UK. Its registered office is 10 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7AP.

#### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of the supply of electronic cigarettes.

#### Business review and future developments

The company distributes electronic cigarettes through its fellow group company, Philip Morris Limited.

The principal activity is not anticipated to change in the foreseeable future. The results for the year are in line with expectations.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The business environment in which the company operates continues to be challenging as the company is subject to consumers' spending patterns and their disposable incomes. Competition is the major risk as the market becomes saturated with a large number of suppliers. In addition to this the company is subject to exchange rate fluctuations on its purchases. The company views these fluctuations as short-term in nature and accordingly does not take out forward exchange contracts or any other type of financial instrument to mitigate the effect of currency fluctuations.

The Directors of the Philip Morris International Inc.'s Group manage the Group's risks at a Group level. These are discussed in the Group's annual report and financial statements (which does not form part of this report) available as per note 15.

On 23 June 2016, the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. This decision commences a process that is likely to be completed by 31 October 2019 at the earliest, and until then the UK will remain a member of the European Union. There will be a resulting period of uncertainty for the UK economy and consumer goods markets with increased volatility expected in financial markets. Management has assessed and identified the business' Brexit related risks and have put in place risk management and mitigation processes to minimise any impact on the business.

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the financial year amounted to £1,977,000 (2017: £8,821,000).

The company declared and paid no dividends during the financial year (2017: nil).

## Going concern

The directors believe that the company is a going concern. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the immediate holding company, Philip Morris Holland Holdings BV, a company incorporated in The Netherlands, will provide sufficient financial support in amount to enable the company to discharge its debts and liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements by the directors.

#### Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were:

F. Vroemen

P. Nixon

H. Modabber

M. Inkster

(Resigned 01 February 2018)

#### Qualifying indemnity provision

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

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, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware;
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

H. Modabber Director

Date:

13/09/2019

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nicocigs Limited

# Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, Nicocigs Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 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 Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018; the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### **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

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

#### 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.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nicocigs Limited (continued)

# Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

#### Reporting on other information (continued)

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 the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require 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 2018 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 the Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, 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.

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.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nicocigs Limited (continued)

# 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 received 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.

Sarabjit Seera (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Uxbridge

25 September 2019

# Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Revenue	3	3,917	8,585
Cost of sales		(3,563)	(9,216)
Gross profit/(loss)		354	(631)
Sales and distribution expenses		(2,092)	(3,991)
Administrative expenses		(97)	(4,137)
Operating loss	4	(1,835)	(8,759)
Loss before interest and taxation		(1,835)	(8,759)
Finance costs Finance costs - net	7	(142) (142)	(47) (47)
Loss before taxation		(1,977)	(8,805)
Tax on loss	8	-	(15)
Loss for the financial year		(1,977)	(8,821)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 (2017: Nil).

All activities relate to continuing operations.

# Statement of Financial Position As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018	2017
Fixed assets		£'000	£'000
<b></b>			
Intangible assets	9		196
		-	196
Current assets			
Inventories	10	237	584
Trade and other receivables	11	2,375	2,660
Cash and cash equivalents		455_	948
		3,067	4,192
Creditors: amounts falling due			
within one year	12	(16,678)	(16,022)
Net current liabilities		(13,611)	(11,830)
Total assets less current liabilities		(13,611)	(11,634)
Net liabilities		(13,611)	(11,634)
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	0	0
Share premium	14	102	102
Accumulated losses		(13,713)	(11,735)
		` , ,	` , ,
Total shareholders' deficit		(13,611)	(11,634)

The notes on pages 10 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 18 were approved by the board of directors on 23/9/19 and were signed on its behalf by:

H. Modabber Director

Company registration number 06622136

# Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Total shareholders' deficit £'000
As at 1 January 2017	0	102	(2,915)	(2,813)
Loss for the financial year	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(8,821)	(8,821)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(8,821)	(8,821)
At 31 December 2017	0	102	(11,735)	(11,634)
As at 1 January 2018	0	102	(11,735)	(11,634)
Loss for the financial year	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(1,977)	(1,977)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	•	(1,977)	(1,977)
At 31 December 2018	0	102	(13,713)	(13,611)

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

#### 1. General information

Nicocigs Limited ("the company") distributes electronic cigarettes through its fellow group company, Philip Morris Limited.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The company is limited by shares and incorporated in the UK. It's registered office is 10 Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7AP.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements of Nicocigs Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The presentation of financial statement in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the progress of applying the company's accounting policies. The directors believe that there are no areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are estimates which are significant to the financial statements.

The accounting policies, which have been consistently applied, are set out below.

#### Going concern

The directors believe that the company is a going concern. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the immediate holding company, Philip Morris Holland Holdings BV, a company incorporated in The Netherlands, will provide sufficient financial support in amount to enable the company to discharge its debts and liabilities as they fall due, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements by the directors.

#### Revenue

Revenue comprises sales to its fellow group company, Philip Morris Limited. The company recognises revenue when the goods have been delivered and the risk has transferred.

#### Intangibles assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software - 3 years

#### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase including freight and import duty on a first in, first out basis.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Trade and other receivables

The amounts included within trade receivables represent amounts owed by group undertakings. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity (note 14).

#### Trade creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers and amounts owed to group undertakings. If payment is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current creditors. If not, they are presented as non-current creditors.

#### Consolidation

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V. and of its ultimate parent, Philip Morris International Inc. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Philip Morris International Inc. which are publicly available.

# Foreign currencies

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling and recorded at rates of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into sterling at rates ruling at the statement of financial position date.

#### • Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

## • Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the group income statement and balance sheet exchange rates. These are set by the group treasury and are updated monthly.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the income statement within 'Finance Costs'.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Current and deferred taxation

Deferred tax 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 tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

A net deferred tax 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 tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

#### Amounts owed to and from group undertakings

Amounts owed to and from group undertakings are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for any impairment.

#### Financial assets and liabilities

The only financial assets and liabilities relate to amounts owed to / from group undertakings.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting commencing 1 January 2018:

- IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments'
- IFRS 15. 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

The adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 have not had any impact on the amounts recognised in the prior period and is not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods. Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2018 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. None of these are expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

#### **Exemptions applied**

The disclosure exemptions that are available under FRS 101 and are relevant to Nicocigs Limited are:

- 1. Reduced disclosures on financial instruments: the requirements of IFRS 7 are not required if the disclosures are made in the group financial statements.
- 2. Cash flow statement: under FRS 101, provided the group financial statements include the consolidated cash-flow statement, the subsidiary can exclude the disclosures required for a Cash flow statement (under IAS 7).
- 3. Intra-group related party transactions: under FRS 101, related party transactions (IAS 24) between members of a group are not required to be disclosed for a wholly owned subsidiary.
- 4. Reconciliation of beginning and end balances of fixed and intangible assets: under FRS 101, an exemption of this disclosure is available.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 3. Revenue

Revenue by	geographic	destination
------------	------------	-------------

UK 3,917 8,5 Rest of Europe		2018	2017
Rest of Europe		£'000	£'000
	UK	3,917	8,568
	Rest of Europe		17
3,917 8,5	·	3,917	8,585

All revenue is derived from principal activities. The origin of the revenue is entirely in the UK.

The Directors consider that the company operates in one business segment and as such no further analysis is required.

## 4. Operating loss

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Staff costs (see note 6)	-	1,115
Operating lease charges	5	340
Provision for doubtful amounts	(7)	29
Net foreign currency exchange differences	37	(67)
Auditors' remuneration:		
Fees payable for the audit	12	26
Fees payable for services relating to tax	4	5
•		

#### 5. Directors' emoluments

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	-	180
Highest paid director:		
Aggregate emoluments	-	175
Contributions made to defined contribution pension scheme	-	5

All the directors of this company are remunerated by another company within the group.

The company does not operate a share option scheme.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 6. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including the directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

Number of employees	2018	2017
	No.	No.
By activity:		
Selling and distribution	-	25
Administration	<u></u>	6
	-	31
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:	£,000	£,000
Wages and salaries	-	984
Social security costs	<del>-</del>	95
Other pension costs	<u>-</u>	37
		1,115
7. Finance costs		
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Finance costs		
Finance costs	(142)	(47)
Total finance costs	(142)	(47)
Net finance costs	(142)	(47)

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 8. Tax on loss

0. 142 On 1035	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax on loss for the year Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Total current tax	-	
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	15
Total deferred tax	-	15
Tax on loss	-	15

The tax assessed for the year varied from the amount computed by applying the corporation tax standard rate to loss before taxation. The difference was attributable to the following factors:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Loss before taxation	(1,977)	(8,805)
Loss multiplied by standard rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	(376)	(1,695)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	26
Difference between depreciation and capital allowances	-	(29)
Deferred tax on accelerated capital allowances	-	15
Tax losses surrendered to group undertakings	376	1,698
Total tax charge for the year	•	15

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior year due to changes in the UK corporation tax rate which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017. Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of Finance Bill 2015 on 26 October 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

#### 9. Intangible assets

9. Intangible assets	Software	Total
	£,000	£'000
Cost		
At 1 January 2018	196	196
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(196)	(196)
At 31 December 2018	<u> </u>	
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 January 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 December 2018		
Net book value as at		
At 31 December 2018	<u> </u>	
Net book value as at		
At 31 December 2017	196	196
10. Inventories		
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Finished goods in transit	237	584

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year and included within cost of sales was £3,610,598 (2017: £7,921,969).

#### 11. Receivables

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Trade receivables	14	636
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,178	824
Other receivables	174	1,193
Prepayments	9	7
	2,375	2,660

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

Trade receivables are stated net of a provision of £103,759 (2017: £159,360).

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£,000	£,000
Bank overdrafts	-	0
Trade creditors	755	245
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,696	14,976
Taxation and social security	39	44
Accruals	188	756
	16,678	16,022

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. An amount of £13,870,007 accrues interest at rates ranging from 0.70% to 0.96% and the balance of £1,826,507 is interest free (2017: amount of £11,375,564 accrues interest at rates ranging from 0.01% to 0.72% and the balance of £3,600,633 is interest free).

#### 13. Deferred taxation

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
At 1 January Deferred tax relating to the current year At 31 December	- - - -	15 (15)
The deferred tax asset is analysed as follows:		
A Control to the control	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	<u> </u>	
14. Called up share capital		
	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Alloted, called up and fully paid		
100 Ordinary A Class shares of £1 each	0	0
41 Ordinary B Class shares of £1 each	0 0	0

Share premium represents the difference between the consideration paid and the nominal value on ordinary shares issued.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 15. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Philip Morris Holland Holdings B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Philip Morris International Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America which is the parent of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Philip Morris International, Inc available from The Secretary Philip Morris International, Inc., 120 Park Avenue, New York, 10017, USA.