

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Strategic report
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

Principal activities and review of business

The principal activities of Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited (the 'Company') are the ownership and rental of supermarket outlets.

The Company's profit for the financial year was £20 million (2024: £20 million). The financial position as at 1 March 2025 is shown in the balance sheet set out on page 6.

All material operations are carried out in the United Kingdom.

A full review of the business and the market can be found in the 2025 Annual Report and Financial Statements of J Sainsbury plc, the ultimate parent undertaking, on the following website: www.about.sainsburys.co.uk.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed on pages 54 to 62 of the Group's Annual Report and Financial Statements 2025, which does not form part of this report.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The Directors of J Sainsbury plc manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using KPI's for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the Company. The development, performance and position of the Group, which includes the Company, are discussed on pages 45 to 46 of the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The financial risk management and policies of the Group, which include those of the Company, are disclosed in note 28 on pages 176 to 184 of the Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

Section 172 statement and stakeholder engagement

The Board believes that it has acted in accordance with Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 during the year ended 1 March 2025. This requires each Director to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, have regard to the interest of other stakeholders, whilst maintaining high standards of business conduct.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of J Sainsbury plc and its stakeholder engagement is integrated within the governance framework of J Sainsbury plc and its subsidiaries (the 'Group'). During the year, the Directors continued to focus on engagement with the Company's stakeholders, most notably the Group and corporate customers. It is the day-to-day responsibility of individual Directors to engage with stakeholders relevant to their roles in the Group.

Further details on how the Group engaged with its stakeholders, can be found in the 2025 Annual Report for J Sainsbury plc on pages 24 to 30.

As per Section 54(1) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, our Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement is published annually on our Group website. The statement covers the activities of the Group and details the steps taken during the year ended 1 March 2025 to prevent modern slavery and human trafficking in our own operations and supply chains.

Approved by the board on 21 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Richard Harding
Director

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Directors' report
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

The Directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited (the 'Company') for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025. Comparatives have been presented for the 52 weeks ended 2 March 2024.

Dividends

No dividends were paid in the current year or have been paid or proposed by the Directors since the balance sheet date (2024: £nil).

Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date on which these financial statements are signed. Thus, they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The assessment period for the purposes of considering going concern is the 12 months from the date on which these financial statements are signed.

Directors

The directors that held office during the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

B Richardson
N Shinton (Resigned 3 September 2025)
R Harding (Appointed 3 September 2025)

Company Secretary

The company secretary of the Company who held office during the financial year and up to the date of signing the financial statements is shown below:

Sainsbury's Corporate Secretary Limited

Directors' indemnities

The Directors are indemnified to the extent permitted by the Articles of Association of the Company in respect of all losses arising out of or in connection with the execution of their powers, duties and responsibilities. The ultimate parent company purchased and maintained Directors' and Officers' liability insurance throughout 2024/25, which was renewed for 2025/26. The insurance covers all Directors and Officers of companies in the Group. Neither the indemnities nor insurance provide cover in the event that the Director or Officer is proved to have acted fraudulently.

Approved by the board on 21 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Richard Harding
Director

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Statement of Directors' responsibilities
for the period to 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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. 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.

By order of the Board:

Bruce Richardson

[Bruce Richardson \(Jan 20, 2026 15:52:08 GMT\)](#)

Bruce Richardson
Director
21 January 2026

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

	Note	2025 £m	2024 £m
Revenue		91	91
Cost of sales		(8)	(8)
Gross profit		83	83
Operating profit	3	83	83
Finance costs	5	(49)	(48)
Profit before tax		34	35
Income tax expense	6	(14)	(15)
Profit for the financial year		20	20

There was no other comprehensive income or expense during the financial year or the prior financial year.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Balance sheet
at 1 March 2025

	Note	2025 £m	2024 £m
Non-current assets			
Investment property	7	1,658	1,666
		1,658	1,666
Current assets			
Other receivables	8	303	280
		303	280
Total assets		1,961	1,946
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	9	(61)	(60)
Taxes payable		(27)	(22)
		(88)	(82)
Net current assets		215	198
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	9	(1,279)	(1,290)
Lease Liabilities	10	(2)	(2)
		(1,281)	(1,292)
Net assets		592	572
Equity			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Retained earnings		592	572
Total equity		592	572

Borrowings were previously presented as other payables but have been re-presented to better reflect the nature of these balances. Refer to note 9 for further details.

The notes on pages 8 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

For the financial period ending 1 March 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The financial statements on pages 5 to 14 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 January 2026, and are signed on its behalf by:

Bruce Richardson

[Bruce Richardson \(Jan 20, 2026 15:52:08 GMT\)](#)

Bruce Richardson
 Director

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Statement of changes in equity
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

		Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Note	£m	£m	£m
At 3 March 2024		-	572	572
Profit for the year		-	20	20
At 1 March 2025	11	-	592	592

		Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Note	£m	£m	£m
At 5 March 2023		-	552	552
Profit for the year		-	20	20
At 2 March 2024	11	-	572	572

The notes on pages 8 to 14 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

1 General information

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The Company's registered address is 33 Charterhouse, London EC1M 6HA.

For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025 the Company's registered address was 33 Holborn, London EC1N 2HT, the registered address of the Company changed to 33 Charterhouse Street, London, EC1M 6HA with effect from 18 June 2025

The Company is part of J Sainsbury plc (the 'Group').

The Company's financial year represents the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025 (2024: 52 weeks to 2 March 2024).

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting standards, in particular Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. The results of the Company are consolidated into the Annual Report and Financial Statements 2025 of J Sainsbury plc, available on the Group's website.

FRS 101 sets out amendments to IFRS that are necessary to achieve compliance with the Companies Act and related regulations. These amendments had no impact on the Statement of comprehensive income, Balance sheet or Statement of changes in equity for the Company for the year ended 1 March 2025.

FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the Standard, which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition measurement and disclosure requirements of adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements are presented in pound sterling, rounded to the nearest pound sterling unless otherwise stated. They have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 7 - 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 - 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' (comparative information requirements in respect of):
 - Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1,
 - Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment', and
 - Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 - 'Presentation of financial statements' (removing the requirement to present):
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows),
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - 111 (statement of cash flows information), and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7 - 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 - 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group).

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date on which these financial statements are signed. Thus, they have adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The assessment period for the purposes of considering going concern is the 12 months from the date on which these financial statements are signed.

Amendments to published standards

Effective for the Company in these financial statements:

The Company has considered the following amendment to published standards that is effective for the financial year beginning 3 March 2024 and concluded that it does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements other than disclosures:

- Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

Standards and revisions effective for future periods:

The following standards and revisions will be effective for future periods:

- IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without public accountability

The Company has considered the impact of IFRS 18 and IFRS 19 and concluded that its adoption is not expected to lead to any changes to the Company's accounting policies nor to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The impact of IFRS 18 and IFRS 19, which are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and subject to UK endorsement, is still under assessment.

Revenue

Revenue consists of rental income arising from leases on investment properties, net of lease incentives and excluding Value Added Tax (VAT). Revenue is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales consists of all costs associated with the investment properties, including depreciation.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised in the income statement for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Current tax

Current tax is accounted for on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Current tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged to equity, in which case the current tax is also dealt with in equity, or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and equipment

Fixtures and equipment are held at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised provision for impairment.

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

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of the assets to their residual values, on a straight-line method on the following basis:

- Fixtures and equipment – 3 to 15 years

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the asset's carrying amount and are recognised within operating profit. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Investment property

Investment properties are those properties held for capital appreciation and/or to earn rental income. They are initially measured at cost, which includes the original purchase price of the assets and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, including related transaction costs. After initial recognition at cost, they are measured using the "cost method" which is cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment loss. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with the asset's carrying amount and are recognised within operating profit.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost of the assets to their residual values, on a straight-line method on the following basis:

- Freehold buildings and leasehold properties – 50 years, or the lease term if shorter
- Freehold land is not depreciated

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and investment property to determine whether there is any indication that the net book value is no longer supportable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to dispose and its Value-in-use, is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ('CGU') to which the asset belongs. For property, plant and equipment and investment property, the CGU is deemed to be each investment property.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or CGU in prior years. An impairment loss reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held in instant access bank accounts.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies all of its financial assets at amortised cost in accordance with IFRS 9.

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

For the Company, these are financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and where the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company initially measures these financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently these assets are carried at amortised cost less impairment using the effective interest method. Income from these financial assets is calculated on an effective yield basis and is recognised in the income statement.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Loan Loss impairments are accounted for using a 3-stage forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECL for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contract.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company establishes provisions against trade receivables to reflect the lifetime expected credit loss, consistent with the simplified approach under IFRS 9.

Financial liabilities

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded initially at fair value, which is generally the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs are accounted for on an accrual basis in the income statement using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the year in which they arise.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(c) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Those which are significant to the Company are discussed separately below:

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, there are no judgements made by management which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as described below. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Impairment of assets

Financial and non-financial assets are subject to impairment reviews based on whether current or future events and circumstances suggest that their recoverable amount may be less than their carrying value. Recoverable amount is based on the higher of the value in use and fair value less costs to dispose. Value in use is calculated from expected future cash flows using suitable discount rates and includes management assumptions and estimates of future performance.

Income taxes

The Company recognises expected liabilities for tax based on an estimation of the likely taxes due, which requires significant judgement as to the ultimate tax determination of certain items. Where the actual liability arising from these issues differs from these estimates, such differences will have an impact on income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year when such determination is made. Detail of the tax charge is set out in note 6.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

(c) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Determining fair values

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is based on prices available from the market on which the instruments are traded. Where market values are not available, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities has been calculated by discounting expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates. The fair values of short-term deposits, trade receivables, overdrafts and payables are assumed to approximate to their book values.

3 Operating profit

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Operating profit is stated after charging the following items:		
Depreciation	8	8

There were £nil (2024: £nil) direct operating expenses arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the year.

4 Employees and Directors' remuneration

The Company had no employees during the year (2024: none). The directors received no remuneration for their services to the Company during the year (2024: £nil).

5 Finance costs

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Amounts payable to Group companies	49	48
Finance costs	49	48

6 Income tax expense

The income tax expense for the financial year was £14 million (2024: £15 million).

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Current year tax expense:		
Current year UK tax	14	13
Under-provision in prior years	-	2
	14	15
Total income tax expense in income statement	14	15

The effective tax rate of 45 percent (2024: 43 percent) is higher than (2024: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Profit before tax	34	35
Income tax at UK corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 25%)	9	8
Effects of		
Disallowed depreciation on UK properties	2	2
Under-provision in prior years	-	2
Other	3	3
Total income tax expense in income statement	14	15

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

7 Investment property

	Land and buildings £m	Fixtures and fittings £m	Total £m
Cost			
At 3 March 2024	1,912	6	1,918
At 1 March 2025	1,912	6	1,918
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 3 March 2024	(246)	(6)	(252)
Depreciation expense for the year	(8)	-	(8)
At 1 March 2025	(254)	(6)	(263)
Net book value at 1 March 2025	1,658	-	1,658

	Land and buildings £m	Fixtures and fittings £m	Total £m
Cost			
At 5 March 2023	1,816	6	1,822
Additions	96	-	96
At 2 March 2024	1,912	6	1,918
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 5 March 2023	(238)	(6)	(244)
Depreciation expense for the year	(8)	-	(8)
At 2 March 2024	(246)	(6)	(252)
Net book value at 2 March 2024	1,666	-	1,666

The fair value of the Company's investment properties at 1 March 2025 was £1,719 million (2024: £1,678 million).

The valuation was carried out by CBRE Limited, independent valuers not connected with the Company. The basis of the valuation used in calculating the fair value of the investment property was the Oasis valuation. The valuation is made under the Special Assumption that that any existing leases has been dissolved and that a lease (known as an 'Oasis' lease) has been entered into at the date of valuation to Sainsbury's Supermarkets Limited for a term of 25 years with annual upward only reviews linked to increases in RPI capped and collared at 4% and 0% respectively. The fair value measurement is categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

There are no restrictions, other than those noted above, on the realisability of investment properties or the remittance of income or the remittance of income or proceeds on disposals.

There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop Investment properties for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

8 Other receivables

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Current		
Amounts due from Group companies	303	280
	303	280

Current amounts due from Group companies are denominated in sterling, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

Amounts due from Group companies are not considered overdue or impaired.

Sainsbury's Tyne Property Holdings Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025

9 Borrowings

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Non-current		
Amounts due to Group companies	1,279	1,290
	1,279	1,290
Current		
Amounts due to Group companies	61	60
	61	60

Amounts due to Group companies consist of four interest bearing borrowings for which repayments are due on the 31 March and 30 September each year. The interest rate on the payables ranges from 3.05% - 3.75% (2024: 3.05% - 3.75%). These amounts due to Group companies have been re-presented as Borrowings from Other payables to better reflect the nature of these balances. The re-presentation has resulted in no change to the amounts within these balances.

10 Lease liabilities

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
At 2 March 2024 & 1 March 2025	2	2
Current	-	-
Non-current	2	2

11 Called up share capital

	2025	2025	2024	2024
	Number	£m	Number	£m
	of shares		of shares	
Called up share capital				
Authorised, allotted and fully paid - ordinary shares at £0.01 each	100	-	100	-
Authorised, allotted and fully paid - redeemable shares at £0.01 each	1	-	1	-

12 Parent and Ultimate Controlling Entity

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Sainsbury's Group Holdings Limited.

The ultimate parent and controlling party is J Sainsbury plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is J Sainsbury plc. These financial statements are available upon request from <https://www.about.sainsburys.co.uk/investors>.