

**JB Drinks Holdings Limited**

**Annual report and consolidated  
financial statements**

**Registered number 07992712**

**For the 52 week period ended 30 March  
2018**



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## Strategic report

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the group was that of the manufacture and sale of a wide range of branded soft drinks.

### Business review and future developments

The period under review saw the business deliver total turnover of £18,133,794. The JUICEBURST brand turnover marginally dropped by 2.8%, driven predominantly by the financial insolvency of a key customer. The Firefly brand delivered growth of 13.8% on the back of a major brand and labelling change. During the period, the JUICEBURST and Firefly brands saw further investment in their sales and marketing resources to help accelerate distribution and drive increased consumer awareness. The fall in year on year total turnover has been driven by the contract packing element of the business.

Operating profit (pre-exceptional costs) reduced year on year from £1,228,129 to operational loss of £378,265. Overhead costs were in line with the previous year, but the impact of Brexit on currency continued to have a detrimental effect on input costs. These increases could not be fully recovered in the market and the company also incurred one-off costs relating to brand and product changes.

As well as revenue investment during the period, the group continued to professionalise its operations through capital equipment and software additions. Investment decisions are based on a business case and must demonstrate a strong return on investment.

The fundamental restructuring of the operations to improve company-wide efficiencies and greater brand and key customer focus is complete, and management are confident of the effects of this change impacting positively in the financial year 2018/2019.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

Loss of any large customer or downward trend in a particular product range is a risk to business performance. The group continued to increase its customer base during the period and reduced its customer concentration levels, which coupled with strong account management mitigates customer risk. The group operates across multiple channels offering a wide variety of product formats to suit a broad range of usage occasions; this ensures the group is not unduly reliant on one particular product range thus mitigating product range risk. Commodities such as juices and plastics represent a large proportion of the group's input costs; movement in cost of these raw materials represents a risk to the group's trading performance. Commodity prices have stabilised in the year, with the group expecting this to continue in the 2018/2019 financial year. Where appropriate the group has taken the opportunity to book long term supply contracts coupled with long term currency contracts to lock in pricing and improve budgetary control.

## Strategic report (continued)

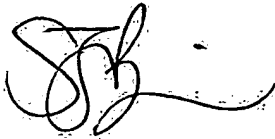
### Financial risk management objectives and policies

There is some direct foreign currency risk within the group, with approximately 25% of raw materials purchased using foreign currencies. Hedging arrangements are entered into with the group's banking partners to protect against currency movements.

The group has credit risk in the form of its trade debtors, which are credit checked on an on-going basis. Alongside strict credit control procedures, the group holds a trade credit insurance policy that limits any losses that may occur to the level of the insurance excess.

The group has a proactive approach to risk management and regularly reviews its risk register in collaboration with its insurance brokers to ensure appropriate insurance cover is in place and/or steps are taken to mitigate risks that are likely to have a higher possibility of occurrence and/or a greater financial and operational impact on the business.

The group continues to monitor key business performance metrics, such as customer service and customer complaint levels, plant efficiency, staff engagement and staff turnover, profit, cash and margin metrics. These are typically reviewed on a weekly basis to allow for swift corrective action should the need arise. The group is cash generative and cash is available to fund all day to day activities. Cash flow is monitored on a regular basis and financial information, including forward looking information, is reviewed regularly.



**SJ Baldwin**  
Director

17 Waterloo Place  
London  
SW1Y 4AR

20 December 2018

## Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2018.

### Directors

The directors who held office during the period and subsequently were as follows:

AC Sills (resigned on 30 April 2018)

R Anand

AEB Wiegman

TM Lister (resigned on 30 November 2018)

DJ Bell (resigned on 2 July 2018)

SJ Baldwin (appointed on 19 July 2018)

### Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the period ended 30 March 2018 (*period ended 31 March 2017: £Nil*).

### Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

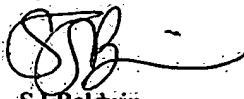
### Other information

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 1.

### Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



**SJ Baldwin**  
Director

17 Waterloo Place  
London  
SW1Y 4AR

20 December 2018

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the consolidated financial statements**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

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 group and parent company and of their profit or loss for that period. In preparing each of the group and parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



KPMG LLP  
One Snowhill  
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B4 6GH  
United Kingdom

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of JB Drinks Holdings Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of JB Drinks Holdings Limited ("the company") for the period ended 30 March 2018 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated balance sheet, company balance sheet, consolidated statement of changes in equity, company statement of changes in equity, consolidated cash flow statement and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 March 2018 and of the group's loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### **Going concern**

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

### **Strategic report and Directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the Strategic report and the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic report and the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report and the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of JB Drinks Holdings Limited**

*(continued)*

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

### **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; 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; assessing the group and parent 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 they either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Nicola Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants  
KPMG LLP  
One Snowhill  
Snow Hill Queensway  
Birmingham  
B4 6GH

20 December 2018



**Consolidated profit and loss account  
for the period ended 30 March 2018**

	Note	52 week period ended 30 March 2018			52 week period ended 31 March 2017		
		Operations before exceptional costs £	Exceptional items (note 5) £	Total £	Operations before exceptional costs £	Exceptional items (note 5) £	Total £
Turnover	1,3	18,133,794	-	18,133,794	19,961,300	(72,687)	19,888,613
Cost of sales		(13,347,941)	-	(13,347,941)	(13,208,664)	(159,560)	(13,368,224)
<b>Gross profit/(loss)</b>		<b>4,785,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,785,853</b>	<b>6,752,636</b>	<b>(232,247)</b>	<b>6,520,389</b>
Distribution costs		(709,359)	-	(709,359)	(894,556)	-	(894,556)
Administrative expenses		(4,454,759)	(27,760)	(4,482,519)	(4,629,951)	(49,798)	(4,679,749)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>		<b>(378,265)</b>	<b>(27,760)</b>	<b>(406,025)</b>	<b>1,228,129</b>	<b>(282,045)</b>	<b>946,084</b>
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(3,232,975)	-	(3,232,975)	(2,910,930)	-	(2,910,930)
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(3,611,240)</b>	<b>(27,760)</b>	<b>(3,639,000)</b>	<b>(1,682,801)</b>	<b>(282,045)</b>	<b>(1,964,846)</b>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	9	36,301	5,274	41,575	(240,688)	56,409	(184,279)
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>		<b>(3,574,939)</b>	<b>(22,486)</b>	<b>(3,597,425)</b>	<b>(1,923,489)</b>	<b>(225,636)</b>	<b>(2,149,125)</b>

All of the group's operations are derived from continuing activities.

There were no recognised gains or losses for the current or preceding period, other than the loss as presented above and, therefore, no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

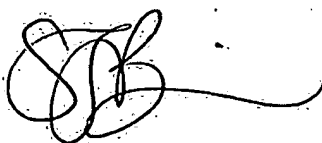
The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**Consolidated balance sheet**  
**at 30 March 2018**

	Note	30 March 2018 £	31 March 2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	7,231,095	7,812,218
Tangible assets	11	6,591,033	6,216,591
		<u>13,822,128</u>	<u>14,028,809</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	13	1,723,322	1,800,766
Debtors	14	3,767,360	4,340,961
Cash at bank and in hand		512,578	383,463
		<u>6,003,260</u>	<u>6,525,190</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,009,403)	(5,063,005)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>993,857</u>	<u>1,462,185</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>14,815,985</u>	<u>15,490,994</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	16	(26,608,111)	(23,685,695)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(11,792,126)</u>	<u>(8,194,701)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	281,500	281,500
Share premium		99,000	99,000
Profit and loss account		(12,172,626)	(8,575,201)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>		<u>(11,792,126)</u>	<u>(8,194,701)</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 December 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



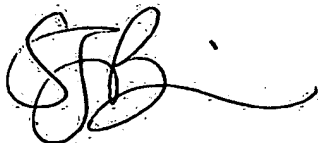
**SJ Baldwin**  
Director

**Company balance sheet**  
**at 30 March 2018**

	Note	30 March 2018 £	31 March 2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	12	380,892	380,892
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	14	19,583	15,738
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(111,455)	(86,510)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<b>(91,872)</b>	<b>(70,772)</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities, being net assets</b>		<b>289,020</b>	<b>310,120</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	19	281,500	281,500
Share premium		99,000	99,000
Profit and loss account		(91,480)	(70,380)
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<b>289,020</b>	<b>310,120</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20 December 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



**SJ Baldwin**  
Director

Company registered number: 07992712

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**  
*for the period ended 30 March 2018*

	Called up share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 2 April 2016	281,500	99,000	(6,426,076)	(6,045,576)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss	-	-	(2,149,125)	(2,149,125)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	(2,149,125)	(2,149,125)
Balance at 31 March 2017	281,500	99,000	(8,575,201)	(8,194,701)
Balance at 1 April 2017	281,500	99,000	(8,575,201)	(8,194,701)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss	-	-	(3,597,425)	(3,597,425)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	(3,597,425)	(3,597,425)
<b>Balance at 30 March 2018</b>	<b>281,500</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>(12,172,626)</b>	<b>(11,792,126)</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**Company Statement of Changes in Equity**  
*for the period ended 30 March 2018*

	Called up share capital £	Share premium £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Balance at 2 April 2016	281,500	99,000	(63,565)	316,935
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss			(6,815)	(6,815)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			(6,815)	(6,815)
Balance at 31 March 2017	281,500	99,000	(70,380)	310,120
Balance at 1 April 2017	281,500	99,000	(70,380)	310,120
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>				
Loss			(21,100)	(21,100)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>			(21,100)	(21,100)
<b>Balance at 30 March 2018</b>	<b>281,500</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>(91,480)</b>	<b>289,020</b>

The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

**Consolidated cash flow statement**  
*for the period ended 30 March 2018*

	Note	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Loss for the year		(3,597,425)	(2,149,125)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		1,552,811	1,415,519
Interest payable and similar charges		3,232,975	2,910,930
Taxation		(41,575)	184,279
Gain on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(6,644)	-s
		<u>1,140,142</u>	<u>2,361,603</u>
Decrease in trade and other debtors		634,925	66,977
Decrease in stocks		77,444	207,987
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other creditors		<u>482,855</u>	<u>(494,125)</u>
		<u>2,335,366</u>	<u>2,142,442</u>
Interest paid		(74,762)	(126,737)
Tax received		<u>(171,980)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<u>2,088,624</u>	<u>2,015,705</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets		87,843	-
Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	(288,380)
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	11	(1,262,046)	(392,263)
Acquisition of other intangible assets	10	<u>(165,283)</u>	<u>(431,356)</u>
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<u>(1,339,486)</u>	<u>(1,111,999)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of borrowings		(218,506)	(209,203)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		<u>(401,517)</u>	<u>(398,628)</u>
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<u>(620,023)</u>	<u>(607,831)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>129,115</u>	<u>295,875</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period		<u>383,463</u>	<u>87,588</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>		<u><u>512,578</u></u>	<u><u>383,463</u></u>

## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Accounting policies

JB Drinks Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 07992712 and the registered address is 17 Waterloo Place, London, SW1Y 4AR.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("*FRS 102*"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

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

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 2.

#### 1.1 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### 1.2 Going concern

Notwithstanding net liabilities of £11.8m as at 30 March 2018 and a loss for the 52 week period then ended of £3.6m, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Group finances its day to day working capital needs from long term loan notes payable to its ultimate controlling party (the 'UCP') totalling £25.2m that mature in 2022 (see note 17) and bank loans of £0.9m (see note 17).

As disclosed in note 17, there is no requirement to pay the interest or capital repayments on the loan notes payable to the UCP; there are no financial covenants on these loan notes. The loan notes are repayable in the event of sale or floatation which the directors do not consider probable within the next 12 months.

The Group has prepared cash flow forecasts for the 15 months period ended 30 March 2020 and projections for the longer term. The Group's forecasts and projections indicate that the Group is cash generative and show that the Group should be able to operate within the level of its current facility and covenants (on bank loans). The Group also holds cash and cash equivalents at 30 March 2018 of £0.5m, which along with the forecast cash it is expected to generate, will enable it to continue to service the bank loans that as at 30 March 2018 amounts to £0.9m. However, the level of shareholder's debt in the Group exceeds the level that the Group can support such that the Group will be unable to repay the shareholders loan in 2022. The expectation is that this debt will be restructured or converted into equity either at 2022 or any exit event.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the Group will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### 1.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 30 March 2018. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the parent. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control is established when the Company has the power to govern the operating and financial policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that are currently exercisable. Under Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the Company is exempt from the requirement to present its own profit and loss account.

In the parent financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

#### 1.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### 1.5 Basic financial instruments

##### *Trade and other debtors / creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

##### *Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments*

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

##### *Investments in subsidiaries*

Investments in subsidiaries, are carried at cost less impairment.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement

#### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Tangible fixed assets include investment property whose fair value cannot be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.



## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings 50 years
- Plant and machinery 10 years
- Fixtures and fittings 5 years
- Motor vehicles 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits.

#### 1.7 Intangible assets, goodwill and negative goodwill

##### Goodwill

##### Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred.

Expenditure on development activities may be capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Company intends and has the technical ability and sufficient resources to complete development, future economic benefits are probable and if the Company can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Development activities involve design for, construction or testing of the production of new or substantially improved products or processes. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

##### Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and less accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of intangible asset acquired in a business combination are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably at the acquisition date.

##### Amortisation

The basis for choosing these useful lives is based on the expected benefit of the trade and assets acquired.

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Capitalised development costs 3 years
- Software costs 5 years
- Brand 10 years
- Customer relationships 5 years

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.7 Intangible assets, goodwill and negative goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Goodwill has no residual value. The finite useful life of goodwill is estimated to be 10 years.

The company reviews the amortisation period and method when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date.

Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment in accordance with Section 27 Impairment of assets when there is an indication that goodwill or an intangible asset may be impaired.

#### 1.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

#### 1.9 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets

##### *Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)*

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

##### *Non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than, stocks and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. For the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, if goodwill cannot be allocated to individual CGUs or groups of CGUs on a non-arbitrary basis, the impairment of goodwill is determined using the recoverable amount of the acquired entity in its entirety, or if it has been integrated then the entire entity into which it has been integrated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a *pro rata* basis.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.9 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets (continued)

An impairment loss is reversed if and only if the reasons for the impairment have ceased to apply.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### 1.10 Employee benefits

##### *Defined contribution plans*

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in the periods during which services are rendered by employees

#### 1.11 Turnover

Turnover from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and product returns. Turnover represents the invoiced value of goods supplied and is recognised in the profit and loss account when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the external customers in line with contractual arrangements and agreed shipping terms and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the Group.

#### 1.12 Expenses

##### *Operating lease*

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

##### *Finance lease*

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the rate implicit in the lease. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

##### *Interest payable*

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable on bank loans, vendor loans notes and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

#### 1.13 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account 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.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.13 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### 2 Accounting estimates and judgements

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

#### Carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets

The key judgements involved in assessing the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets include estimation of future cash flows and profitability of the business and the selection of a suitable discount rate.

### 3 Analysis of turnover

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
<i>By geographical market</i>		
United Kingdom	15,025,193	17,483,476
Rest of Europe	3,062,718	2,262,744
Rest of world	45,883	142,393
	<u>18,133,794</u>	<u>19,888,613</u>

There is only one class of business being the manufacture and sale of soft drinks.

### 4 Expenses and auditors' remuneration

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
<i>Included in profit/loss are the following:</i>		
<i>Auditor's remuneration</i>		
Audit of these financial statements	3,800	2,600
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries of the company	49,600	26,000
Taxation compliance services	8,200	5,000
All other services	8,200	5,500
	<u>69,600</u>	<u>39,100</u>

**Notes (continued)**

**5 Exceptional items**

<b>52 week period ended 30 March 2018</b>			
		<b>Administrative expenses £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
Costs of quality improvements		8,798	8,798
Costs of staff termination and recruitment of senior management		18,962	18,962
		<u>27,760</u>	<u>27,760</u>
<b>52 week period ended 31 March 2017</b>			
	<b>Turnover £</b>	<b>Cost of sales £</b>	<b>Administrative expenses £</b>
Costs relating to discontinued products		90,518	90,518
Costs relating to customer dispute	72,687		72,687
Costs of quality improvements		69,042	1,885
Costs of staff termination and recruitment of senior management			25,050
Costs relating to professional fees for equity valuation			8,240
Costs relating to professional services for accounting transition			14,623
	<u>72,687</u>	<u>159,560</u>	<u>49,798</u>
			<u>282,045</u>

The estimated tax impact of these items is a tax credit of £5,274 (2017: £56,409).

**Notes (continued)**

**6 Remuneration of directors**

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
Directors' emoluments	366,160	394,344
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	372	433
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The number of directors who are members of pension schemes are as follows:

Money purchase schemes	2	2
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	£	£
Directors' emoluments	229,000	229,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**7 Staff numbers and costs**

The average number of persons employed during the period, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees 52 week period ended 30 March 2018	52 week period ended 31 March 2017
Production and distribution	36	47
Sales	16	17
Administration	23	21
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	75	85
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,688,437	2,839,639
Social security costs	284,441	304,828
Other pension costs	25,757	38,254
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	2,998,635	3,182,721
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Notes (continued)**

**8 Interest payable and similar charges**

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
On bank loans and overdrafts	67,415	91,511
Finance charges payable in respect of finance leases and hire purchase contracts	7,347	35,226
On loan stock	3,103,175	2,719,149
Amortisation of loan deal costs	55,038	65,044
	<u>3,232,975</u>	<u>2,910,930</u>

**9 Taxation**

*Total tax (credit)/ expense recognised in the profit and loss account*

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current tax on income for the period	16,452	173,623
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3,297	65,169
	<u>19,749</u>	<u>238,792</u>
<i>Deferred tax (see note 18)</i>		
Origination of timing differences	(69,178)	(43,926)
Change in tax rate	7,282	945
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	572	(11,532)
	<u>(61,324)</u>	<u>(54,513)</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(61,324)</u>	<u>(54,513)</u>
Total tax	<u>(41,575)</u>	<u>184,279</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 9 Taxation (continued)

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	52 week period ended 30 March 2018 £	52 week period ended 31 March 2017 £
Loss for the period	(3,597,425)	(2,149,125)
Total tax (credit)/expense	(41,575)	184,279
Loss excluding taxation	(3,639,000)	(1,964,846)
Tax using the UK Corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 20%)	(691,410)	(392,969)
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	618,827	493,990
Depreciation on ineligible	48,481	51,054
Other fixed asset timing differences	(28,624)	(30,130)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	3,869	53,637
Change in tax rate on deferred tax balances	7,282	8,697
Total tax (credit)/ expense included in profit and loss	(41,575)	184,279

#### Factors that may affect future current and total tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 30 March 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.



**Notes (continued)**

**10 Intangible fixed assets**

Group	Software costs £	Development costs £	Brand £	Customer relationships £	Goodwill on consolidation £	Total £
<i>Cost or valuation</i>						
At beginning of period	377,826	121,018	879,046	313,736	8,756,974	10,448,600
Additions	165,283	-	-	-	-	165,283
At end of period	543,109	121,018	879,046	313,736	8,756,974	10,613,883
<i>Amortisation</i>						
At beginning of period	9,540	27,335	249,064	177,783	2,172,660	2,636,382
Amortisation in the period	88,844	39,935	87,905	62,747	466,975	746,406
At end of period	98,384	67,270	336,969	240,530	2,639,635	3,382,788
<i>Net book value</i>						
At 30 March 2018	444,725	53,748	542,077	73,206	6,117,339	7,231,095
At 1 April 2017	368,286	93,683	629,982	135,953	6,584,314	7,812,218

**11 Tangible fixed assets**

Group	Freehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>					
At beginning of period	2,949,458	5,491,645	638,711	214,176	9,293,990
Additions	905	1,070,944	20,525	169,672	1,262,046
Disposals	-	-	(12,136)	(176,090)	(188,226)
At end of period	2,950,363	6,562,589	647,100	207,758	10,367,810
<i>Depreciation</i>					
At beginning of period	185,178	2,457,987	352,520	81,714	3,077,399
Charge in the period	45,254	595,403	112,422	53,326	806,405
Disposals	-	-	(5,721)	(101,306)	(107,027)
At end of period	230,432	3,053,390	459,221	33,734	3,776,777
<i>Net book value</i>					
At 30 March 2018	2,719,931	3,509,199	187,879	174,024	6,591,033
At 1 April 2017	2,764,280	3,033,658	286,191	132,462	6,216,591

## Notes (continued)

### 11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Included above are certain assets held under finance leases and similar hire purchase contracts. The net book value of these items at 30 March 2018 was £179,337 (2017: £1,308,905). Depreciation charged on these assets during the period was £37,308 (2017: £242,800).

The company had no fixed assets.

### 12 Fixed asset investments

#### Company

	Shares in group undertakings £
<i>Cost</i>	
At beginning and end of period	380,892
	<u>          </u>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 30 March 2018 and 1 April 2017	380,892
	<u>          </u>

The company owns 100% of the issued share capital of JB Drinks Limited, an intermediary holding company which, in turn, owns 100% of the share capital of JuiceBurst Limited and JB Drinks Propco Limited, both of which are property holding companies. Juiceburst Limited owns 100% of the share capital of Purity Soft Drinks Limited and Firefly Tonics Limited. Purity Soft Drinks Limited is a distributor and manufacturer of soft drinks Firefly Tonics Limited is a dormant company. All companies are registered in England and Wales.

### 13 Stocks

#### Group

	2018 £	2017 £
Raw materials	925,222	1,030,227
Finished goods	798,100	770,539
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	1,723,322	1,800,766
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Raw materials and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £11,610,806 (2017: £11,549,244). The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £427,123 (2017: £14,797). The write-down is included in cost of sales.

The company had no stock.

**Notes (continued)**

**14 Debtors**

	2018		2017	
	Group £	Company £	Group £	Company £
Trade debtors	3,314,653	-	3,836,795	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	2,067	-	2,067
Corporation tax	-	16,515	-	13,599
Deferred tax asset (see note 18)	132,623	-	71,299	-
Other debtors	1,969	1,001	140,618	72
Prepayments and accrued income	318,115	-	292,249	-
	<u>3,767,360</u>	<u>19,583</u>	<u>4,340,961</u>	<u>15,738</u>

**15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018		2017	
	Group £	Company £	Group £	Company £
Bank loans (secured - see note 17)	166,155	-	215,863	-
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (secured - see note 17)	55,720	-	390,238	-
Trade creditors	3,417,187	-	3,032,251	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	108,775	-	85,653
Social security and other taxes	297,440	2,680	487,798	857
Other creditors	3,583	-	7,080	-
Accruals	885,300	-	593,526	-
Corporation tax liability	184,018	-	336,249	-
	<u>5,009,403</u>	<u>111,455</u>	<u>5,063,005</u>	<u>86,510</u>

**16 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

Group	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans (secured - see note 17)	745,351	914,149
Other loans (see note 17)	25,167,079	22,122,686
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 17)	20,869	87,868
Accruals	674,812	560,992
	<u>26,608,111</u>	<u>23,685,695</u>

The company has no creditors falling due after more than one year.

## Notes (continued)

### 17 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Creditors falling due within less than one year</b>		
Secured bank loans	166,155	215,863
Finance lease liabilities	55,720	390,238
	<u>221,875</u>	<u>606,101</u>
<b>Creditors falling due more than one year</b>		
Secured bank loans	745,351	914,149
Other loans – due after more than five years	25,167,079	22,122,686
Finance lease liabilities	20,869	87,868
	<u>25,933,299</u>	<u>23,124,703</u>

Included within secured bank loans are amounts repayable after five years of £112,633 (2017: £280,177).

Directly attributable fee and other finance costs in respect of other loans of £322,983 (2017: £378,021) have been deducted to arrive at the outstanding borrowings.

#### Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Repayment schedule	2018 £	2017 £
Secured bank loan - 1	GBP	4.33%	2018	£6,228 per month	18,616	91,098
Secured bank loan - 2	GBP	2.80%	2023	£6,400 per month	404,074	468,932
Secured bank loan - 3	GBP	2.80%	2023	£7,822 per month	488,816	569,982

#### Bank loans

Bank loans are secured on the assets to which they relate.

#### Finance lease and hire purchase contracts

Finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

#### Working capital facility

The company has an overdraft facility of £500,000. Interest is charged at 3.5% above the Bank of England base rate. In addition, the company has a receivables financing arrangement with a commercial bank under which the book debts of the company are purchased by the bank. The maximum facility was £2,500,000 and £Nil was drawn down at 30 March 2018. Interest is charged at a rate of 2.5% above the Bank of England base rate.

## Notes (continued)

### 17 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

#### Other loans

Held within other loans are the following loan notes:

- Subordinated redeemable unsecured loan notes of £21,898,854 (2017: £19,039,494) ("A" loan notes) due to be repaid at the end of the term agreement, being 26 April 2022. These loan notes carry an interest rate of 15% which is accrued and, if not paid, rolled into the loan balance.
- Subordinated redeemable unsecured loan notes of £1,965,208 (2017: £1,837,803) ("B" loan notes) due to be repaid at the end of the term agreement, being 26 April 2022. These loan notes carry interest rates of between 5% and 15% which is accrued and, if not paid, rolled into the loan balance.
- Redeemable unsecured loan notes of £1,626,000 (2017: £1,626,000) ("vendor loan notes") due to be repaid at the end of the term agreement, being 26 April 2022. These loan notes carry an interest rate of 7% which is accrued.

All of the loan notes are repayable in the event of sale or quotation which the directors do not consider probable within the next 12 months.

### 18 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

#### Group

	Deferred taxation (asset)/liability £
At beginning of period	(71,299)
Credit to the profit and loss account during the period (see note 9)	(61,324)
	<hr/>
At end of period	(132,623)
	<hr/>

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Accelerated capital allowances	284,347	320,775
Losses	(243,077)	(243,076)
Other timing differences	(173,893)	(148,998)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(132,623)	(71,299)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Company has no deferred tax (2017: £Nil).

### 19 Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
<i>Allotted, issued and fully paid</i>		
20,000 ordinary "A" shares of 1p each	200	200
70,249 ordinary "B" shares of 1p each	702	702
9,751 ordinary "C" shares of 1p each	98	98
500 ordinary "D" shares of £1 each	500	500
280,000 preferred ordinary shares of £1 each	280,000	280,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	281,500	281,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## Notes (continued)

### 20 Financial instruments

#### 20 (a) Carrying amount of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities include:

	2018 £	2017 £
Assets measured at amortised cost	3,829,200	4,269,662
Liabilities measured at amortised cost	(4,603,510)	(5,496,002)
Loan commitments measured at cost less impairment	(26,155,174)	(23,252,698)

#### 20 (b) Financial instruments measured at fair value

There is no difference between the carrying value or fair value.

### 21 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments at the end of the financial period for which no provision has been made, are as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Contracted	-	265,233

(b) Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Plant and machinery		Other	
	Period ended 30 March 2018 £	Period ended 31 March 2017 £	Period ended 30 March 2018 £	Period ended 31 March 2017 £
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	20,465	35,840	4,733	2,460
Between two and five years	31,667	52,132	6,417	455
	<u>52,132</u>	<u>87,972</u>	<u>11,150</u>	<u>2,915</u>

### 22 Related parties

Langholm Capital 2008 LLP is the majority shareholder of the company. During the period ended 30 March 2018, the group paid Langholm Capital 2008 LLP for consultancy services and to reimburse certain expenses amounting to £13,750 (2017: £13,854). At 30 March 2018, £Nil was outstanding (2017: Nil).

Rooney Ananda a director of the company, is a director of Greene King PLC, a company registered in England. During the year, the company made sales of £428,211 (2017: £451,669) to Greene King PLC. At 30 March 2018, £8,022 (2017: £97,382) was owed by Greene King PLC.

David Bell is a director of IGD Services Limited and The British Soft Drinks Association Limited, both companies are registered in England. During the year, the group made purchases of £4,601 (2017: £2,470) and £12,684 (2017: £13,386) from IGD Services Limited and The British Soft Drinks Association Limited respectively. At 30 March 2018, £Nil (2017: £2,184) and £Nil (2017: £Nil) was owed to IGD Services Limited and The British Soft Drinks Association Limited respectively.

**Notes (continued)**

**23 Contingent liabilities**

All companies within the group, namely JB Drinks Holdings Limited, JB Drinks Limited, JB Drinks Propco Limited, Juiceburst Limited and Purity Soft Drinks Limited are party to cross guarantees given for bank loans and overdrafts amounting to £892,890 (2017: £1,038,914). The contingent liability of this company as at 30 March 2018 is £892,890 (2017: £1,038,914).

**24 Ultimate controlling party**

The directors consider the ultimate controlling part to be Langholm Capital 2008 LLP, by virtue of their majority shareholding of the company.