

# **Super Nuva Ltd**

## **Report and Financial Statements**

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017



**Directors**

G Pond  
C Renier  
E Birchall (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
A Richmond (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
D McNulty (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
R Jolliffe (resigned on 12 July 2017)  
G Nerdum (resigned on 12 July 2017)  
S Speers (resigned on 12 July 2017)

**Secretary**

A Richmond (appointed on 12 July 2017)

**Auditors**

Ernst & Young LLP  
Bedford House  
16 Bedford Street  
Belfast BT2 7DT

**Bankers**

Danske Bank  
Donegall Square West  
Belfast BT1 6SJ

**Solicitors**

Carson McDowell  
Murray House  
4 Murray Street  
Belfast  
BT1 6DN

**Registered Office**

Manderson House  
5230 Valiant Court  
Delta Way  
Brockworth  
Gloucestershire GL3 4FE

## Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017.

### Principal activity and review of the business

The principal activity of the company was the production and sale of flavoured bottled natural spring water.

There were no significant changes in the activities of the company during the period.

The directors consider that in light of prevailing economic and market conditions, both the results for the period and the prospects for the future are satisfactory.

The company strategy for the coming year is to increase shareholder value through enhancing market share and developing the company's customer base further.

### Key performance indicators

The key performance indicator for the company is the gross margin. The gross margin for the period was 25.5% (12 month period ended 31 October 2016: -1.4%). Other key performance indicators are noted below:

	<i>14 months to 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 months to 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Turnover	419,803	213,899
Loss after tax	(422,622)	(474,531)
Shareholder (deficit) / funds	(10,145)	412,447
Average employees during the period (No.)	4	3
Current assets v current liabilities (quick ratio)	0.92	3.55

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company uses various financial instruments including cash and various items, such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations.

The existence of these financial instruments exposes the company to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price and market risk.

The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, and they are summarised below.

#### Interest rate risk

The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and intercompany loans. The company's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on its borrowings is managed through annual review of its borrowing requirements.

#### Currency risk

The company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk. In relation to this risk, the company principally uses group level foreign currency contracts with financial institutions in order to hedge against adverse movements exchange rates.

## Strategic report

### Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

#### Credit risk (continued)

The company's principal financial assets are cash and debtors. The credit risk associated with cash is limited. The principal credit risk arises therefore from debtors. In order to manage credit risk, the directors assess potential customers based on a mixture of past history, credit references and industry knowledge, and amounts owed are reviewed and followed up on a regular basis.

#### Liquidity risk

The company seeks to manage financial risk by ensuring sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs. Short term flexibility is achieved by holding cash balances.

#### Price and market risk

As the company does not normally make investments, price risk is considered inconsequential.

Approved by the Board on 5 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



A Richmond

Director

Date: 5 June 2018

Registered No. 08712886

## Directors' report

The directors present their report for the 14 month period from 1 November 2016 to 29 December 2017.

### Results and dividends

The loss for the 14 month period after taxation amounted to £422,622 (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – £474,531). The directors do not recommend a final dividend (2016 – nil).

### Directors

The directors who served the company during the period were as follows:

G Pond  
C Renier  
E Birchall (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
A Richmond (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
D McNulty (appointed on 12 July 2017)  
R Jolliffe (resigned on 12 July 2017)  
G Nerdrum (resigned on 12 July 2017)  
S Speers (resigned on 12 July 2017)

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

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

### Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board



A Richmond  
Director

Date: 5 June 2018

## Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing those 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; and
- prepare 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.

# Independent auditors' report

to the members of Super Nuva Ltd

## Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Super Nuva Ltd for the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 29 December 2017 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- 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.

## Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we

# **Independent auditors' report (continued)**

**to the members of Super Nuva Ltd**

## **Other information (continued)**

identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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 financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

## **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors 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.

## **Auditor's 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 auditor's 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

# Independent auditors' report (continued)

to the members of Super Nuva Ltd

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## Use of our report

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.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Michael Kidd (Senior statutory auditor)  
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Belfast

Date: *5 June 2018*

## Profit and loss account

for the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

		<i>14 month period to 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period to 31 October 2016</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<b>Turnover</b>	2	419,803	213,899
Cost of sales		<u>(312,752)</u>	<u>(216,928)</u>
<b>Gross profit / (loss)</b>		107,051	(3,029)
Administrative and distribution costs		<u>(567,139)</u>	<u>(471,273)</u>
<b>Operating loss</b>	3	(460,088)	(474,302)
Interest payable and similar charges	4	<u>(372)</u>	<u>(229)</u>
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		(460,460)	(474,531)
Tax credit	7	<u>37,838</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>Loss for the financial period</b>		<u><u>(422,622)</u></u>	<u><u>(474,531)</u></u>

## Statement of comprehensive income

There is no recognised income or loss other than the loss attributable to the shareholders of the company of £422,622 in the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017 (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – loss of £474,531).

The notes on page 12-18 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity

for the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

	<i>Called up share capital</i> £	<i>Share premium</i> £	<i>Profit and loss account</i> £	<i>Total Equity</i> £
At 1 November 2015	150	99,991	(322,663)	(222,522)
Shares issued during the period	101	1,109,399	–	1,109,500
Loss for the period	–	–	(474,531)	(474,531)
At 31 October 2016	251	1,209,390	(797,194)	412,447
Shares issued during the period	30	–	–	30
Loss for the period	–	–	(422,622)	(422,622)
At 29 December 2017	281	1,209,390	(1,219,816)	(10,145)

### *Called up share capital*

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

### *Share premium*

Share premium represents the excess of the issue price over the par value on shares issued less transaction costs arising on issue.

### *Profit and loss account*

Profit and loss account includes all current period and prior period retained profits and losses.

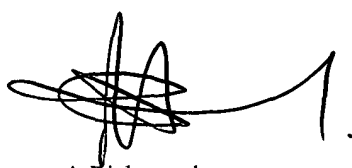
Registered No. 08712886

## Balance Sheet

At 29 December 2017

		29 December 2017	31 October 2016
	Notes	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	7,724	6,671
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	9	111,484	13,642
Debtors	10	71,372	150,027
Cash at bank and in hand		21,750	401,376
		<u>204,606</u>	<u>565,045</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	<u>(222,475)</u>	<u>(159,269)</u>
<b>Net current (liabilities) / assets</b>		<u>(17,869)</u>	<u>405,776</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(10,145)</u>	<u>412,447</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	12	281	251
Share premium		1,209,390	1,209,390
Profit and loss account		<u>(1,219,816)</u>	<u>(797,194)</u>
<b>Shareholder (deficit) / funds</b>		<u>(10,145)</u>	<u>412,447</u>

The notes on page 12-18 form part of these financial statements.



A Richmond

Director

Date: 5 June 2018

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 1. Accounting policies

#### **Statement of compliance**

Super Nuva Ltd is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The Registered Office is Manderson House, 5230 Valiant Court, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL3 4FE.

The company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 as it applies for the period ended 29 December 2017.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling which is the functional currency of the company and no rounding has been applied.

#### **Reduced disclosure framework**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 102:

- (a) The requirements of Section 4 *Statement of Financial Position* paragraph 4.12(a)(iv).
- (b) The requirements of Section 7 *Statement of Cash Flows* and Section 3 *Financial Statement Presentation* paragraph 3.17(d).
- (c) The requirements of Section 11 *Basic Financial Instruments* paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c) and Section 12 paragraphs 12.26
- (d) Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures* paragraph 33.7.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is SHS Group Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, which is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. SHS Group Limited financial statements are available from 199 Airport Road West, Belfast, Co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

#### **Going concern**

The company has net current liabilities of £17,869 (period ended 31 October 2016 – net current assets of £405,776) and net liabilities of £10,145 (period ended 31 October 2016 – net assets of £412,447) and is dependent on the continued support of SHS Group Limited. The directors have consulted with the parent undertaking and are satisfied that this support will continue in the forthcoming year. As such, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### **Group financial statements**

The company is exempt from preparing group financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Judgements and key sources of estimation**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. No areas of significant judgement or estimation were identified by the directors in relation to Super Nuva Ltd.

#### **Turnover**

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents income from the contract bottling of beverages. Turnover is recognised at the point of production of finished goods. All turnover relates to sale of goods.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### *Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Computer equipment	–	20% straight-line
Motor vehicles	–	20% straight-line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### *Stocks*

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

#### *Financial Instruments*

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

##### *(i) Financial assets*

Basic financial instruments, including cash held at bank and intergroup receivables and loans to fellow subsidiary companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

##### *(ii) Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including intergroup payables and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
United Kingdom	197,677	213,899
Rest of World	222,126	-
	<u>419,803</u>	<u>213,899</u>

All turnover relates to sale of goods.

### 3. Operating loss

Operating loss arises after charging the following:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	3,000	-
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	<u>2,433</u>	<u>747</u>

### 4. Interest payable and similar charges

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Interest payable and similar charges	<u>372</u>	<u>229</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 5. Directors' remuneration

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Remuneration	93,214	18,601
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	<u>800</u>	<u>—</u>

During the period retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – none) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £400 (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – nil).

### 6. Staff costs

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Wages and salaries	148,496	62,099
Social security costs	4,278	1,612
Other pension costs	935	—
	<u>153,709</u>	<u>63,711</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was made up as follows:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	No.	No.
Administration	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 7. Tax

#### (a) Tax on loss

The tax credit is made up as follows:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Group relief receivable	(37,838)	–
Adjustments in respect of prior period	–	–
Total current tax (note 7(b))	<u>(37,838)</u>	<u>–</u>

#### (b) Factors affecting the total tax charge for the period

The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.35% (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – 20%). The differences are explained below:

	<i>14 month period ended 29 December 2017</i>	<i>12 month period ended 31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Loss before tax	<u>(460,460)</u>	<u>(474,531)</u>
Loss multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.35% (12 month period ended 31 October 2016 – 20%)	(89,120)	(94,906)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	711	(16,132)
Effects of group relief / other relief	212	–
Deferred tax not recognised	<u>50,359</u>	<u>111,038</u>
Total tax for the period (note 7(a))	<u><u>(37,838)</u></u>	<u><u>–</u></u>

The UK corporation tax rate reduced to 19% from 1 April 2017 and will reduce further to 17% from 1 April 2020. The reduction to 17% was announced in the March 2016 Budget and was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016 and this is the rate at which deferred tax has been provided.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

### 8. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Computer Equipment</i>	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 31 October 2016	4,549	3,470	8,019
Additions	3,486	–	3,486
At 29 December 2017	8,035	3,470	11,505
<b>Depreciation:</b>			
At 31 October 2016	1,131	217	1,348
Charge for the period	1,421	1,012	2,433
At 29 December 2017	2,552	1,229	3,781
<b>Net book value:</b>			
At 29 December 2017	5,483	2,241	7,724
At 31 October 2016	3,418	3,253	6,671

### 9. Stocks

	<i>29 December 2017</i>	<i>31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Raw materials	13,422	–
Finished goods and goods for resale	98,062	13,642
	111,484	13,642

### 10. Debtors

	<i>29 December 2017</i>	<i>31 October 2016</i>
	£	£
Trade debtors	50,231	105,924
VAT debtor	3,946	4,158
Other debtors	3,480	18,282
Prepayments and accrued income	13,715	22,293
	71,372	150,027

## Notes to the financial statements

For the 14 month period ended 29 December 2017

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

	29 December 2017	31 October 2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	60,551	130,523
Amounts owed to group undertakings	39,653	–
Other taxation and social security costs	5,863	2,228
Other creditors	58	3,018
Accruals and deferred income	116,350	23,500
	<u>222,475</u>	<u>159,269</u>

### 12. Issued share capital

		29 December 2017		30 December 2016
	No.	£	No.	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £0.000091 each	3,091,612	<u>281</u>	2,759,500	<u>251</u>

The following table summarises the issue of ordinary shares that occurred in 2017 and 2016:

		29 December 2017		31 October 2016
Date	No.	£	No.	£
17 March 2016	–	–	150,000	14
4 April 2016	–	–	150,000	14
5 April 2016	–	–	630,500	57
3 October 2016	–	–	179,000	16
4 April 2017	306,612	28	–	–
21 June 2017	25,500	<u>2</u>	–	–
		<u>30</u>		<u>101</u>

### 13. Related party transactions

There were no transactions between the company and any group entities which are not 100% owned by the same ultimate parent undertaking.

The amounts outstanding with group undertakings at the period-end are disclosed within the notes of the financial statements.

### 14. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Beverage Brands (U.K.) Limited.

The directors consider that the ultimate parent undertaking is SHS Group Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. The ultimate controlling parties of SHS Group Limited are the shareholders.

The financial statements of SHS Group Limited are available for inspection at the Registrar of Companies, Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast.