

Registered number: 06551666

A&A UK Holding Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

A&A UK Holding Limited

Company Information

Directors

A J Breugem
A J De Gier

Company secretary

A J De Gier

Registered number

06551666

Registered office

5 Barrow Man Road
Birchington
Kent
England
CT7 0AX

Independent auditor

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
37 St Margaret's Street
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 2TU

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc
39 Threadneedle Street
London
EC2R 8AU

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Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 6
Statement of income and retained earnings	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 14

Directors' report
For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity during the year was that of being a holding company.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A J Breugem
A J De Gler

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

The auditor, Kreston Reeves LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

A J Breugem
Director

Date: 11 December 2023

**Directors' responsibilities statement
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 to 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Independent auditor's report to the members of A&A UK Holding Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of A&A UK Holding Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, the Balance sheet and the related notes, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year 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. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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

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

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

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

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 contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of A&A UK Holding Limited (continued)

Opinion 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has 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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of A&A UK Holding Limited (continued)

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud or error; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error; and to respond appropriately to those risks.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to health and safety. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and taxation legislation. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journals to increase revenue or reduce expenditure and management bias in judgemental areas of the financial statements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations (including health and safety DEFRA) and fraud, and review of the reports made by management; and
- Assessment of identified fraud risk factors; and
- Review of transactions throughout the period to identify any previously undisclosed transactions with related parties outside the normal course of business; and
- Review of significant and unusual transactions and evaluation of the underlying financial rationale supporting the transactions; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made at the year end for financial statement preparation

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report to the members of A&A UK Holding Limited (continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

Samantha Rouse FCCA DChA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Canterbury

12 December 2023

Statement of income and retained earnings
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Administrative expenses	12,207	(14,253)
Operating profit/(loss)	12,207	(14,253)
Income from fixed assets investments	-	206,250
Interest payable and similar expenses	(58,498)	(58,497)
(Loss)/profit before tax	(46,291)	133,500
Tax on (loss)/profit	-	-
(Loss)/profit after tax	(46,291)	133,500
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	(472,502)	(606,002)
	(472,502)	(606,002)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(46,291)	133,500
Retained earnings at the end of the year	(518,793)	(472,502)

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	4	<u>4,011,214</u>	<u>4,011,214</u>
		4,011,214	4,011,214
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	1,436,523	1,836,568
Cash at bank and in hand		88	23
		<u>1,436,611</u>	<u>1,836,591</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(5,966,608)</u>	<u>(6,320,297)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(4,529,997)</u>	<u>(4,483,706)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(518,783)</u>	<u>(472,492)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(518,783)</u></u>	<u><u>(472,492)</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	10	10
Profit and loss account	8	<u>(518,793)</u>	<u>(472,502)</u>
		<u><u>(518,783)</u></u>	<u><u>(472,492)</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 11 December 2023.

A J Breugem
Director

A J De Gier
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

A&A UK Holding Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 5 Barrow Man Road, Birchington, Kent, England, CT7 0AX. The company's registered number is 06551666.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. Certain disclosure exemptions have been applied in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A – Small entities.

The company is the parent undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The financial statements are presented to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company has made enquiries with its trading subsidiaries, A&A UK Investment Limited and A&A Cucumbers Limited, who have considered their forecasts and projects which show they should continue to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future however, if required, they will continue to provide their support to ensure the company is able to pay its liabilities as they fall due. Consequently, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Associates and joint ventures

Investments in associates and joint ventures are held at cost less impairment.

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries and unlisted company shares are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

2.5 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's Balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

2.8 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2.10 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2021 - 2).

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

4. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £	Investment in joint ventures £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022	1,175,214	2,836,000	4,011,214
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,175,214</u>	<u>2,836,000</u>	<u>4,011,214</u>

Participating interests

(i) The company holds 12.5% of the Ordinary share capital of Thanet Growers Eight Limited whose business is the support of farming and horticulture. Thanet Growers Eight Limited carries on its business within the UK.

(ii) The company holds 25% of the Ordinary share capital of TG1 Holding Ltd under a joint venture agreement. TG1 Holding Ltd made a profit of £77,170 during the year ended 31 December 2022 and the aggregate of share capital and reserves as at that date was £11,757,902.

(iii) The company also holds an effective interest of 25% in the Ordinary share capital of Thanet Growers One Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of TG1 Holding Ltd. Thanet Growers One Limited made a loss of £368,264 during the year ended 31 December 2022 and the aggregate of share capital and reserves as at that date was £2,640,559.

(iv) The company also holds an effective interest of 25% in the Ordinary share capital of Thanet Growers Six Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of TG1 Holding Ltd. Thanet Growers Six Limited made a profit of £354,929 during the year ended 31 December 2022 and the aggregate of share capital and reserves as at that date was £3,573,069.

(v) The company also holds an effective interest of 25% in the Ordinary share capital of Thanet Growers Three Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of TG1 Holding Ltd. Thanet Growers Three Limited made a profit of £263,717 during the year ended 31 December 2022 and the aggregate of share capital and reserves as at that date was £2,064,197.

5. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,436,523	1,836,568
	<u>1,436,523</u>	<u>1,836,568</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,203,130	3,214,283
Other creditors	2,763,452	3,105,993
Accruals and deferred income	26	21
	<u>5,966,608</u>	<u>6,320,297</u>

Included within other creditors are the following:

- i) An amount due to A J De Gier, a director of the company, totalling £1,979,595 (2021 - £2,009,286). Interest of £40,091 (2021 - £35,683) has been charged in relation to this loan.
- ii) An amount due to A J Breugem, a director of the company, totalling £783,856 (2021 - £1,096,707). Interest of £18,407 (2021 - £22,814) has been charged in relation to this loan.

7. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary A shares of £1.00 each	2	2
8 Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	8	8
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

8. Reserves

Profit & loss account

This reserve comprises all current and prior period retained profits and losses after deducting any distributions made to the company's shareholders.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

9. Other financial commitments

i) Together with other group companies the company has entered into a deed of counter indemnity with fellow Thanet Earth growers, Rainbow UK Investments Limited, Rainbow UK Trading & Growing Limited, Kaaij UK Investments Limited, Kaaij Greenhouses UK Limited, Kaaij UK Holding BV, Kaaij Brothers BV and Fresca Group Limited and is therefore jointly liable for any liabilities which might occur under this agreement.

ii) The company has provided a guarantee, together with its fellow group undertakings, secured by a debenture over the assets of each company in favour of Coöperatieve Rabobank Westland UA to support the borrowings of the group.

At 31 December 2022 the total exposure amounted to £Nil (2021 - £Nil).

iii) Together with other guarantors, the company has entered into a facility agreement to make available to Thanet Earth Marketing Limited a term loan facility of up to £6,000,000 in order to finance the acquisition of certain processing and packing machines.

iv) Together with other group companies, the company has provided a cross guarantee to TG1 Holding Ltd and its subsidiaries, a joint venture of the group, to support the borrowings of that company. At the year end the total exposure amounted to £18,390,032 (2021 - £16,125,413).

10. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors, there is no controlling party.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.