Coca-Cola International Sales Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2018

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

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COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Company Information

Registered number:	01861142
Directors	R Rutten J Woods I Cope R Saboya
Registered office	1A Wimpole Street, London, W1G 0EA
Solicitors	Eversheds LLP, 1 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7WS
Bankers	Citibank, N.A., Citigroup Centre, Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LB
Auditors	Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, EY Building, Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Strategic Report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Fair review of the business

The profit for the year, after taxation, is £788,846 (2017: £994,269).

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2018	2017	Change
	£	£	
Turnover	27,248,222	32,486,299	-16 %
Operating profit	974,398	1,210,799	-20 %
Profit for the year	788,846	994,269	-21 %
Shareholders' equity	15,269,220	14,480,374	5 %

Turnover decreased by 16% during the year due to the cessation of a business segment.

Operating profit decreased by 20% during the year due to the aforementioned reason.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Business risks

Our success depends in large part on our ability to maintain consumer confidence in the safety and quality of all of our products. We have rigorous product safety and quality standards which we expect our operations as well as our bottling partners to meet.

Financial risks

The Company has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the Company from events that hinder the achievement of the Company's performance objectives. The objectives aim to limit undue counter-party exposure, ensure sufficient working capital management and to reduce the impact of price fluctuations, whether due to the demand for raw materials or foreign currency fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations.

Competitive risks

The Company has one principal customer. Should there be a termination of this agreement or a change in business relationships, the turnover of the Company could decrease by a material amount.

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

R Saboya
Director

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Directors' Report

Registered No. *01861142*

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Directors of the Company

The directors, who held office at any time during the financial year, were as follows:
R Rutten
J Woods
S Roche (resigned 6 September 2019)
S Hutton (resigned 1 January 2018)
A Beadle (resigned 22 June 2018)
I Cope
M A Stewart (appointed 18 July 2018 and resigned 20 May 2019)
The following director was appointed after the year end:
R Saboya (appointed 6 September 2019)

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are the procurement and sale of soft drinks in the UK.

Future developments

The Company intends to continue operating in line with current activity for the immediate future.

Events after the balance sheet date

In May 2019 the Company declared and paid a dividend of £5,300,000 to its immediate parent, Coca-Cola Holdings (United Kingdom) Ltd.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and its exposures to risk are described in the Strategic Report on page 2.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Political contributions

No political donations were made during 2018 or 2017.

Research and development

Due to the nature of the Company, the Company does not currently incur expenditure on research or development activities. Should the nature of the business change, the Company will disclose the nature of such in accordance with Companies Act requirements.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants are deemed to be reappointed in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 by virtue of an elective resolution of the members.

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Directors' Report

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

R. [illegible]
Director

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under Company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coca-Cola International Sales Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15, 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 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (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 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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 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.

Continued / ...

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED (continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report set out on pages 2 to 4, 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 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 the directors' report for the financial year 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 or 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.

Continued / ...

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED (continued)

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 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

Louise Whyte (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young, Statutory Auditor
Dublin
27 September 2019

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	27,248,222	32,486,299
Cost of sales		(26,183,784)	(31,197,569)
Gross profit		*1,064,438*	*1,288,730*
Administrative expenses		(90,040)	(77,931)
Operating profit	4	*974,398*	*1,210,799*
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	20,466
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(40)	(49)
Profit before tax		*974,358*	*1,231,216*
Tax on profit	9	(185,512)	(236,947)
Profit for the year		*788,846*	*994,269*

There were no items of other comprehensive income in 2018 or 2017.

The results for 2018 and 2017 were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets			
Trade and other debtors	10	5,102,541	5,977,556
Deferred tax asset	9	1,765	2,152
Cash at bank and in hand		13,420,548	11,277,033
		18,524,854	17,256,741
Trade and other creditors	11	(3,255,634)	(2,776,367)
Net current assets		*15,269,220*	*14,480,374*
Net assets		*15,269,220*	*14,480,374*
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	12	9,148,686	9,148,686
Retained earnings		6,120,534	5,331,688
Shareholders' equity		*15,269,220*	*14,480,374*

Approved by the Board on 20 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

R Sabaya
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL SALES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 December 2018

	Called-up share capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	9,148,686	4,337,419	13,486,105
Profit for the year	-	994,269	994,269
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	9,148,686	5,331,688	14,480,374

	Called-up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2018	9,148,686	5,331,688	14,480,374
Profit for the year	-	788,846	788,846
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	9,148,686	6,120,534	15,269,220

The notes on pages 12 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Coca-Cola International Sales Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue by the board on 20 September 2019 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by Renato Saboya. Coca-Cola International Sales Limited is a private limited company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101'). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling and are rounded to the nearest pound.

2 Accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation
As noted in Note 1, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:
(a) the requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments': Disclosures;
(b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement';
(c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
(d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements';
(e) the requirements of IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows';
(f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors';
(g) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures';
(h) the requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member; and
(i) the requirements of paragraphs 110 and 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 139 of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Changes in accounting policy
New standards, interpretations and amendments effective
The following have been applied for the first time from 1 January 2018:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The Company adopted IFRS 15 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption of IFRS 15 had no material impact to the opening reserves.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods, beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting.

The Company applied the modified retrospective method of adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments from 1 January 2018 resulting in changes in accounting policies.

Under IFRS 9 the Company now recognises expected credit loss provisions. The Company has not restated its opening reserves as the impact of adoption is not material.

None of the other standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2018 had a material effect on the financial statements.

Trade and other debtors
Trade debtors are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade debtors. To measure the expected credit losses, trade debtors have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, leveraging inflation rates for the purposes of determining expected future losses. The carrying amount of the assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within "Administrative expenses". When a trade receivable is unrecoverable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same account in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as long-term liabilities.

Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary difference arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements with some exceptions permitted.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

The Company's functional currency and presentation currency is pounds sterling. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition
The Company earns revenue from the procurement and sale of soft drinks in the UK. This revenue is recognised in the accounting period when control of the product has been transferred, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations to customers.

The principles in IFRS are applied to revenue recognition criteria using the following 5 step model:
1. Identify the contracts with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognise revenue when or as the entity satisfies its performance obligations

Principal versus agent

The Company has arrangements whereby it needs to determine if it acts as a principal or an agent as more than one party is involved in providing the goods and services to the customer. The Company acts as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before transferring that good or service to the customer. The Company is an agent if its role is to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services. Factors considered in making this assessment are most notably the discretion the Company has in establishing the price for the specified good or service, whether the Company has inventory risk and whether the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to deliver the service or good.

Where the Company is acting as a principal, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Where the Company is acting as an agent, revenue is recorded at a net amount reflecting the margin earned.

Called-up share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3 Turnover

The whole of the Company's turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, the procurement and sale of soft drinks.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
Included in administrative expenses:	£	£
Auditors' remuneration		
- Audit services	30,166	28,944
- Taxation services	16,700	13,185
Foreign exchange loss	1,134	1,827

5 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

6 Directors' remuneration

In the current and previous year, none of the directors received any remuneration for their services as a director, or for the management of the affairs of the Company.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2018	2017
	£	£
Interest receivable	-	20,466

8 Interest payable and similar charges

	2018	2017
	£	£
Finance costs	40	49

9 Taxation

Tax charged in the profit and loss account is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Current income tax		
Current income tax	184,695	236,475
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	430	-
Total current tax	185,125	236,475
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax	387	472
Tax expense in the profit and loss account	185,512	236,947

Deferred tax
The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follow:

	2018 £	2018 £
Deferred tax assets		
Capital allowances	1,765	2,152
Net asset disclosed in the balance sheet	1,765	2,152

	£
Net deferred tax assets at 1 January 2017	(2,624)
Deferred tax charge in the income statement	472
Net deferred tax assets at 31 December 2017	(2,152)
Deferred tax charge in the income statement	387
Net deferred tax assets at 31 December 2018	(1,765)

9 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 19.25%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	974,358	1,231,216
Corporation tax at standard rate	185,128	237,009
Deferred tax movement at lower rate	(46)	(62)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	430	-
Total tax charge	185,512	236,947

The corporation tax rate was reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction in the rate to 17% was substantively enacted with effect from 1 April 2020. Deferred tax has therefore been recognised at a rate of 17%, being the substantively enacted rate at the balance sheet date.

10 Trade and other debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts due from group undertakings	4,268,110	4,538,680
Other debtors	-	286,016
VAT receivable	834,431	1,152,860
	5,102,541	5,977,556

11 Trade and other creditors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	2,977,692	2,701,773
Accrued expenses	26,679	13,280
Amounts owed to group undertakings	73,247	29,154
Corporation tax	178,016	32,160
	3,255,634	2,776,367

12 Called-up share capital

Allotted, called-up and fully paid shares

	2018 No.	2018 £	2017 No.	2017 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	9,148,686	9,148,686	9,148,686	9,148,686

13 Non-adjusting events after the financial period

In May 2019, the Company declared and paid a dividend of £5,300,000 to its immediate parent, Coca-Cola Holdings (United Kingdom) Limited.

There were no other significant subsequent events requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

14 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is The Coca-Cola Company, incorporated in Delaware, USA.

The immediate parent undertaking is Coca-Cola Holdings (United Kingdom) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is The Coca-Coca Company. These financial statements are available upon request from The Coca-Cola Company, PO Box 1734, Atlanta, Georgia 30301, United States of America.